Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 30.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1819. [NUMBER 1521.

In the Goods of SHAWLOL MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration in the above Goods may be granted to GOOLAM MAHOMED SHAW MAHOMED, the Nephew and next of kin of the said deceased. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

Bombay July 23d 1819.

In the Goods of ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq. late an Assistant Surgeon in the service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the above Goods, with a Testamentary paper annexed, may be granted to GEORGE GORDON Esq. the brother of the said deceased—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

Bombay, July 23d 1819.

In the Goods of WILLIAM OWEN, Esq. late a Major in H. M. 67th Regiment of Foot Deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder, that Letters of Administration, in the above Goods, may be granted to Rodney Kempt; of Bombay Merchant, a creditor of the said deceased, the Petitioner agreeing to distribute all the property rateably in equal degree amongst all the Creditors." All Persons interested therein are hereby apprised thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTER.

Bombay, July 23, 1819.

Advertisement.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Lieut. EDWARD THOMSON, of H. M. 65th Regt. are required to pay in the amount of their debts respectively to the Paymaster of the Regt. at Fort George Barracks, on or before the 31st inst. and all persons having claims on the estate of the deceased are required to hand them in to the Major of the Regiment on or before the said date: after which period none will be received or attended to.

N. WARREN,
Major H. M. 65th Regt.

Bombay 16th July 1819.

Stolen or Strayed.

From the night of the 22d Instant, a large white Persian CAT, F. W. [illegible] initials of the Owner's name are [illegible] small plate affixed to a Leather Collar, whoever will bring the CAT, to the *Gazette Office*, will be suitably rewarded.

Bombay, 28th July 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

This day, and To-morrow.

SEVERAL Cases of Schedam Gin, Boxes of French Brandy, and Claret, Superior Bandana Handkerchiefs, Scotch Cambric's, and Dimities, Europe Bottled Beer, in 3 doz. Casks, Cyder in, half Chests, Confectionary, *Bottled Fruit for Tarts*, Work Boxes, Table, and Dinner, Services, Torqoise, & Pearl Beads, Madeira Wine, and other Liquors, a few articles of Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock, will be put up, a Capital Arab Charger, and a New-found-land Dog.

Also, a Bengal Buggy, and Shigrampoe.

Apollo-Street, July 28, 1819.

To be Let.

A Commodious upper Roomed House and Out-Offices attached, Situated at Gheergong, contiguous to the House occupied by Captain Campbell, for particulars apply to Messrs. FERRAR and EDULJEE.

Bombay, July 27, 1819.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentias Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 28th July, 1819.

A CARD.

THE Gazette Calendar and Army List are ready for delivery.

Bombay, 23d June, 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 16TH JULY 1819.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

AN additional Column being required to the form of Indent published in General Orders of the 8th of March 1817, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that following the Column in which is inserted "purposes "for which the articles are wanted" another Column be in future added specifying the authority and date of the regulation sanctioning the issue of the stores and other articles of Military stores indented for; to have effect from the 1st of August 1819.

16*th July* 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Acting Assistant Surgeon Spry to the medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Psyche.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to the Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 22d Captain Slade, H. M. 25th Regt. from Madras.
Ditto, Lieutenant Taylor, do. do.
Ditto, Assistant Surgeon Paterson, do. do.
Ditto, Colonel Smith, do. do,
26th Captain A. B. Campbell, 9th Regt. from England.
Ditto, Cadet Charles Johnson, Infantry, do.
Ditto, Edward Carthew, do. do.
Ditto, David Siddell, do. do.
DEPARTURES.—July 20th Major J. Hall, 2d—15th M. N. I. to Isle of France.
Ditto, 23d Assistant Surgeon, Wm. Hall, Bussora, Residency, to Bussora.
Ditto, 26th Do. A. Pollock, Pioneers, to Bundy.

THE DESATIR.

MR. EDITOR,

I am perfectly sensible as to what must be the general sentiment in consequence of my long silence at the charges preferred to the world against me in the Calcutta Government Gazette of 14th January last, on account of the Desatir, but if the candid reader will please to consider the following statement, he will no doubt be satisfied that the publication of my defence against that attack has been procrastinated solely through occurrences over which I could have had no control,

In the first place it is a well known fact (and it is a circumstance which I have now to particularly lament) that I am totally ignorant of the English language, from which cause it will be easily perceived that numerous obstacles, which are often unsurmountable, must have opposed my endeavours in a contest of this sort even though I were aided by the assistance of the most respectable English talent and learning—I am also far advanced in the evening of life with an habitually delicate constitution which is frequently not in tone for discussions that grieve and distress instead of yielding the solace which alone can comfort and soothe far advanced declining life—but when I state that I have not been able to obtain the assistance of the only individual on whose learning and talents I could have most relied, from a pressure of important business of his own, and collaterally to these circumstances frequent returns of indisposition have taken place, independently of many unexpected private incidents involving the necessity of religious observances, I feel assured that candor will acquit me of the charge that I would willingly shrink from the duty I owe to the public and to myself. In the same confidence therefore with which I have made this appeal to the public, I respectfully submit to their candor what I trust will not only silence the uncharitable voices of public accusers and literary scolds, but be perfectly satisfactory to every unprejudiced mind to which the subject is interesting.

It was my intention, to publish literally the whole of the critique alluded to, & to collate it verbatim, opposed (piece meal) by my own reply; but some of my friends having considered that too voluminous a measure, and that a more summary one would suffice, I determined upon adopting the less troublesome mode of quoting a few of the most important of the critic's discoveries and treating them as they merit.

The exordium by which the critique is ushered into notice is such a one as might be expected from a scholar and a virtuoso in Eastern lore—And as his first comment is upon the word Desatir which is the name of my Book, and which he says ought to be Dusateer, an Arabic word and the plural of Dustoor, I shall first settle that part of his doubts on my way to the rest By this contrivance, it will be observed, he endeavours to prove that my work, the Desatir, is a modern one, presuming that it must have been written long posterior to the Mahomedan conquests of Persia.—A proposition which on the first blush carries much seeming plausibility about it, but which upon an analytical survey falls flat to the ground where I shall soon prostrate it after having first settled the word Dustoor, which I grant him is the Singular, having Dusateer for its Arabic Plural.

The word Dustoor, which is purely Persian, has a variety of meanings according to its application, for example "Dustoor means" "Vizier" "Vakeel" "Secretary—Dustoor also means" "the state of being permitted to an Audience of a High personage" "the president of a Committee" "the foreman of a Jury—even "the faithful performance of a Promise" is called Dustoor; with a variety of other meanings, not one of which has the slightest analogy, or resemblance, to a book—The Persian plurals are Dustoorha, which is the duall, and Dustoorau—Our Critic confines the word to mean Regulations—It was about the year of the Hejira 30 corresponding with the year of the Christian Æra 654 when the Mahomedan power was first established in Persia by Omar Kitub; and if from that memorable epoch we only cast our eyes back upon that well defined field of restrospect lying between that conquest and the commencement of the reign of the great Cyrus, we shall find the Persian Empire to have been full of every species of human refinement. Can this critic suppose there were no poets to celebrate the magnificence and mighty achievements of a Cyrus, a Cambyses, a Darius, a Crœsus, or a Xerxes? Had Persia no language capable of giving utterance to the fancy of the Patriot muse by which to record the deeds of her Heroes? Can we suppose that the terror of Athens during the alternate administrations of the refined, the designing but prudent Themistocles, and the great, the just and wise Aristides, could have ruled over an Empire with a splendor that awed and dazzled the world, with an imperfect language?—and that Monarch too a descendant of a long race of the most polished and illustrious of kings? Can we be so full of folly as to suppose the oldest nation on earth in civilization and refinement to have been beholden to the language of Barbarians who conquered it from 1500 to 2000 years after it had been the theme of the respective admirations of Herodotus, Xenophon, Cornelius Nepos, Strabo, Plutarch, and others of equal celebrity and veracity?

It would have been unnecessary to have recourse to the foregoing remarks to prove the perfection of the Persian language long anterior to its acquaintance with the Arabic; were it not intended by the Bengal Critic to reduce the former to a dependence on the latter as the source whence it has been supplied with many useful words, which, if admitted, would enable him to impugn the Authenticity of the Desatir by reducing its antiquity to a period posterior to the Mahomedan conquest. His sapience would then the more easily have it in its power to question the high authority of Sir William Jones in his interpretation of the Dabistan which it appears he, the critic, has ventured to do under the wing of Mr. Richardson upon the occasion of his disputing the authenticity of M. Anquetil's Zend Avesta.

The number of Arabic words (says the author of that very large Dictionary) found both in the Zend and Pelevi dialects furnish one strong presumption of there modern date no Arabic word having been introduced into the Persian before the Seventh Century.

Here I feel myself call'd upon to advocate my cause in a strain that gives me considerable reluctance, having no alternative left me but to publickly declare not only against Mr. Richardson's opinion in this instance but also against his competency to decide upon the subject—and this I do whatever may be my private opinion upon the writings of the shrewd and learned Anquetil—There is scarcely a native Persian scholar even of the middling class of this day who would not feel pain on examining any leaf throughout Mr. Richardson's immensely large Dictionary, wherefore, as one source of objection, I insist upon it that the Arabic words alluded to are Persian derivatives; but as an assistant proof of this I shall quote an authority which may be thought not very lightly of by even some of Mr. Richardson's most sanguine admirers.

I refer the reader to a Book intituled Memoires de la Perse par Sylvestre De Saey, de l' academie des Inscriptiones and Belles lettres.

This learned Antiquary in his essay on Medals in Page 171 of the above work gives the following description of a Medal of the reign of Shahpoor, who it is well known was the son of and successor to Ardashir Babagan, that reigned 500 years before the Mahomedan Conquest. The authors own words are here quoted upon introducing the Subject of the Medal in question thus.

"La Mêdaille par laquelle je commencerai, est une Médaille de Sapor elle est placée sous le No. 3 de la planche (VI or 6) J'en ai fait graver la légende du côte de la tête séparément sous le No. 4. planche VII (or 7) Voici de quelle maniére je lis cette légende.

Here the inscription is in the Hebrew characters but in the following Pehlevian words viz.

"Mazdeizne beh Schahpauhr Malcan Malca Iran Minotchetri min iezden."

C'est a dire, l'adorateur d'Ormuzd l'excellent Sapor, Roi des Rois de l'Iran germe celeste (ou ce qui est la meme chose) de la race celeste des dieux."

In this inscription in the Pehlevi language, consisting of only 9 words that were written 500 years before the Mahomedan conquest of Persia, we find two words that have been adopted into the Arabic "Malca" signifies "King" as does the same word in Arabic differing only from the Pehlvi by the substitution of the finite "a" or aliph, by the letter (k) thus: "Malk" instead of "Malca" "min" in Pehlvi means "from," and has the same meaning in Arabic. I shall also quote a few other Pehlvi and Persian words that have been adopted into the Arabic, and then shew that even the Koran is indebted to the Persian and other languages for many words it contains for example "Khookha" in Pehlvi means "Star," and Khookup in the same in Arabic "Shumseeah" in Pehlvi means the "Sun," and "Shumse" is the same in Arabic "Thiena" in Pehlvi means "Mud," "Thian" in Arabic is the same; in Pehlvi, "Teena" means a "Fig" Teen in Arabic is the same.

I have a book in my possession called Thuffseerai Mudjmahol Bahrein by Abdul Rahmaun bin Abebukkur al Centee al Sha-faa-ee, in which there is a selection of upwards of 100 words taken from the Koran that are Persian, Hebrew, Coptic &c. I shall instance a few of the Persian words which may be found in it. In the Koran the word "Isthubruk" means (coarse cloth) in the Persian it is called "Isthubr," The Persian word "Thanneore" (an Oven) is the same in the Koran, "Deenar (a coin)" in the Persian is the same.—In the Koran, "Caphoor" or "Camphor" in the Persian it is Caphoor, "Muskh" in Persian for "Musk" in the Koran it is "Mesk."

All those authorities totally differ from the opinion of my learned opponent altho' under the sanction of Mr. Richardson, who says no Arabic words were to be found in the Zend and Pehlevi dialects prior to the Mahomedan conquest. It is plain from this assertion, that his, Mr. R.'s, knowledge of ancient history must have been very limited indeed, while the same reasoning in my opinion calls our critic's judgement, even as a contriver, into question; for how easily may not one conceive the possibility that the Arabic might have borrowed from those dialects as well as the contrary; independent of the proofs before us that such has been the case. It has been I believe the custom of all nations to commemorate or register particular events in those languages which they held to be of the highest antiquity and classical celebrity there can therefore be no difficulty with respect to the estimation in which the Pehlvi was held by the Court of Shappoor 500 years before the Mahomedan conquest. Subsequent to which latter period my learned adversary declares the Arabic must have been adopted in the dialects of Persia. But here I submit to the candid reader whether he has ever heard of an English, French, or any word of any modern language being adopted into the Latin, the Greek, or the Hebrew?

The learned Sir William Jones was of opinion that Iraun or Persia was the country from which all the nations of the Earth derrived their origin. It being according to him, the place whence people migrated in all directions and in which migration they of course carried their language along with them. He supposes that the language of the first Persian Empire was the mother of the Sungskrut & consequently of the Zend and Parsi as well as of Greek, Latin and Gothic. He goes farther to say the inhabitants of Britain first came from Armenia, and that the Goths or Scythians first came from Persia, vide Asiatic Researches p. p. 64. 65. & Flowers of Persian literature, p. p. 46. 47. That the ancient Hindoos copied their form of worship from the Persians, we are assured in Maurice's Antiquities: where it is particularly mentioned in pages 165. 169. corroborating the opinion of Sir William Jones; for if one nation adopted the religion of another, can there be a doubt of its adoptation, of part of its language also. And now, candid render, upon this subject may I not with every confidence ask this fair and plain question? Is is not probable, that the Arabians have borrowed all those words which they have (that are to be found in Persian from the Persian) than that the Persian is indebted to the Arabic, as the source from which they are derived.

To oppose such authorities as those just stated, and they borne out too not only by the creed of our fore fathers, but many other strong and presumptive existing proofs, would be little better than questioning the truth of fact, which the following instances will place it beyond the power of the most ardent lover of quibble to rebut. Here I shall only refer to a few cases in which two languages are so strictly alike, both in sound and meaning, that the most superficial observer must perceive their affinity and then it will require but little sagacity to separate the parent from the offspring. Out of at least 1000 words that I could easily instance, I shall merely take a few as they present themselves; and first let us take "Budh" which in Persian means "Wicked or bad," "Burader" is "Brother" in every sense, "Bande" a "Slave" one that is bound, "Butt" is a "Butt" for shooting at, query whence comes the French word "Butt." The Persian comparative of the Adjective *good*, viz. "Behter" is precisely our English word "better," "Bill" a "Pick-axe" in Persian with a hooked point, English "Bill" or "Billhook," "Pader," "Father," Latin, "Pater," "Peri," "Fairy," "Peer" in Persian a title of honor meaning "senior" or "old," "wise," learned, or man of quality, "Dokther," "Daughter," "Der," a "Gate" or "Door," "Shekher" "Sugar."

There can be no difficulty in perceiving which of those languages is the Exotic, though in the trafficking of words or passing them from one language to another they may lose much of their sound and not unfrequently some of their Syllables thus: "Latten" is "Tin," "Umbelicum," "Bellico," "Cadaver'd" "Daver'd" "Potatoes," "Tatoes," "Withdrawing room," "Drawing room," The "Copts," a sect of Christians so called from Jacob al Bardia, an Apostle of the Eutychians were called "Jacobites," again "Cobites," and now "Copts," where then lies the wonder that the numerous words quoted by the Bengal critic should be corruptions of the pure language in the *Desatir* to which they bear a similarity?

Even in the Dabistan he admits the Desatir to have been revealed from Heaven to Mahabad and that its language was a heavenly one (asmanee Zebun) and totally unknown in this lower world. Sir William Jones, however, is made to misinterpret

that part of the work which relates to the Desatir, because Mr. Richardson could see no farther back into Persian history then the time of Omar Kitob, which ruthless fanatic had all the literature of the Empire collected and used as culinary fuel for the kitchen of his immense household, which it is said, it supplied during several months. From such a destruction of literature by that conquering barbarian it cannot be surprizing that the old language was soon forgotten, or at least, that without the means of cultivating it, it must in due course of time have become corrupt; but while it is only reasonable that we should assent to this fact, can we refuse belief to the as plain and reasonable a one namely "that many Books must have escaped the general destruction? And as any one well acquainted with the history of Mahomedan power, may form a tolerably accurate idea of the dreadful penalty which must have awaited the slightest disobedience of that species of Sovereign Will; it will be seen with what caution the holders of those contraband sacred relics must have acted, lest they should be discovered even during a succession of reigns which lasted for ages, and whose general creed had established the Koran as containing all the knowledge that man ought to to possess, deeming it blasphemy and profanation to read or study any other Book.

This important event is touched upon with that sort of levity by the Bengal critic which I am sorry to have observed upon an occasion so lamentable to all lovers of learning, and worshippers of truth, it however marks a consciousness upon his part that it is a position of much weightier moment against his host of subjunctives than perhaps any other he has chosen. A person dealing generally upon doubts has always a number of chances against him, for every proposition of his being dependant upon condition, he scarcely nine times out of ten wins his game.

It is mentioned in numerous writings that a Book had been revealed to Mahabad containing every species of Knowledge and written in a heavenly language—this seems not to have been denied, and if it had, there could be no other proof given against the fact than the bare denial that such an event had happened. In such a case, however, one unsupported affirmation, would, of course, be as good as another—but as many respectable authorities of different and very distant dates speak of the circumstance, every idea counter to the admission of the fact must fall.—"as well—and with equal plausability might I presume to question the Christian revelations."

That the 5th Sassan died about 9 years before the conquest by Omar, grant it, but if any one will tell me that he was not holy, learned and inspired of God, our conversation must cease, for upon the same principle that I would not oppose the belief which ascribes divine agency to either the Mosaic, the Christain, or the Hindoo Legislators, I must in equity claim for the Prophet, whose benign laws I respect as the religion of my fore-fathers, that he was also inspired by God.—This matter settled, can any one suppose the inspired Sassan could not have foreseen the change that was shortly to take place? and as by the same power of seeing into futurity he must have been well aware of the consequences that would ensue, his solicitude for the preservation of the revealed Laws from the polluted hands of the approching despoilers caused him to translate the (Osmance Zeebun), into a language which should be more intelligible to his followers. Vide page 184 Desatir Commentary to No. 21.

The critic being aware of this reasonable conclusion, yet wishing to have a more colourable pretext for calling the sacred circumstance into question, says that Mohsun who, wrote the Dabistan informs that several learned Parsies came from Iran in the reign of Jehanger and Shah Jehan and that they wrote books, one of which must be the Desatir. This potential assertion which however amounts to a mere supposition, would reduce the Antiquity of the Desatir to about 200 years. There are now five of those books in Bombay; 2 of which are in the hands of Mahamed Ally Khan Shoosteree who had them of his friend the late Abdul letief Khan Shoosteree, the latter having found them in Bengal. I myself have copies of the five in my possession and here follow their titles and the names of their respective authors.

Cher Cheman by Berham Ferhad. Khistal by Mohbed Husen. Zeere Dhusht of Shahr by Mohbed Seeroosh. Jameh Kar Coosroo by Khodea Jewee. Zender roooh by Mohbed Khooshee. In those books every line is mixed with Arabic, a proof that none of their authors could have writen the Desatir, a single particle of Arabic not being to be found throughout it's contents, which is an irrefragrable proof that the sacred volume was written long previous to the corruption that followed the conquest through the mixture of the two languages. Yet my learned opponent will have it that the Desatir ought to be called Dusateer, in compliment to a spurious Arabic plural which the lexicographers of that language have thought proper to tack to a word they purloined from the Persian.

And now as my learned opponent has placed us upon the subject of the perishable as Mohsun is styled—I refer the reader to his, my opponent's, averment in which he denies what is stated in the preface to the Desatir, namely that "the Author of the Dabistan frequently mentions the Desatir and indeed adopts it for his guide in the account he gives in it of the religions dynasties of Mahabad and his successors."—He says "Mohsun in fact does not refer to the Desatir as his authority, but relates what the Parsis are understood to believe and to profess" and adds it is probable that he Mohsun never saw the Desatir.

From this assertion it is certain that my learned opponent can either not have read the Dabistan, or if he have, he must have forgotten what he has read, to prove which—"I refer him to page 130 and line 15 when he will find the Desatir particulary mentioned.

That the Mahabadian or Hasham faith existed in the time of Khusroo Parvez, who was contemporary with the Emperor Heraclius we are assured in the Shah Nameh written 800 years ago by Ferdhowsee the Poet, in the reign of Sultan Mahamet H'guzmavi, as particularly appears by a letter from the former Monarch to the latter, in which he (Khusroo) declares he is not ashamed to profess the faith of Hasham, conceiving it the most reasonable and pure of all faiths. For the existence of this letter see "page 69 of the Dabistan. In the Persian Dictionary called *Boorhaaneh Kaateh* the Desatir is mentioned and explained as well as the four Prophets, "Abad" "Jyrafram," "Shah Keluve," and Yasau; all of whom (according to our chronology) preceded Adam or Gilsha.

In remarking upon my statement in the preface to the Desatir, that its, language is neither the Zend, the Pehlevi nor the Deri, he asks—"what Book then can (the work have been translated from? forgetting (or at least wishing to forget) that any other book had been in being lest there should be reasonable grounds for admitting the probability that one in the Mahabadian or language from which the Desatir has been translated, could have existed at the time; but as I conceive I have established sufficient Data in favor of the authenticity of the Desatir and in refutation of every attempt of the critic towards its impugnment—I shall in future claim it as a right—to refer to the authority of that book" in answer to some of the rest of his queries—this last question therefore—namely—"It does not appear upon what authority the Persian translation was made by the 5th Sassan who has made a commentary in which some difficulties of the original text is expounded, is explained in the book of the Prophet Jamshied page 96 of the Desatir—also see the latter part of commentary upon the 48 text of that Prophet, and commentary in page 184—also latter part of Commentary to text 21—In the latter part of the Commentary to No. 58 in page 96—in stead of Eimram read Sharani.

The critic has evinced his claim to the highest rank as a grammarian, it being plain that a misplaced letter—sign—or stop—of the most insignificant description, could not have escaped his notice—but with all the deference that such a qualification deserves, I submit whether he can possibly arraign the grammar construction of a language which he knows nothing at all about? again, can no language have existed excepting those which form the stock of his acquirements? Much has been said about terminations of words and distortions of Syllables, through changing and wilfully misplacing letters with a view to deceive. Yet as much am I averse to the task of hunting, or of being hunted like a verb, through all the numbers, persons, moods and tenses of a language that has been dead for ages, through Royal condemnation, and of which it is probable, there is now neither Grammar nor Dictionary extant. I also cannot help thinking but it would have saved much trouble were I sure that my antagonist had ever ventured so far north as Edinburgh, for there his ear would have soon become familiarized to a language, every word of which should differ in sound from the same word and meaning in English; what would he say to "gae awa mon"—instead of "go away man"—here you have Kirk in one place and Eglesh in another *for Church*—How would he not stare on perusing either of those late favorite publications called the Antiquary—Guy Mannering, or RobRoy—Nothing in fact short of the supposition that Psalmanazar must have (in a freak) taken a trip from Formosa to the Highlands; could account for such a strange imitation of the English language—This we should suppose would explain the extraordinary manner in which the favorite Bards Allen Ramsay and Burns have been inspired "Wha wadna be in love &c. (in Moggee lawder) would put him, our critic, out of all patience. In fact those instances form but a trifle compared to the Myriads of terms, and tones, which even at the threshold of his door would have declared the inconsistency of his censures upon the languages of abroad.—But to treat this subject more gravely, I shall (in reply to my opponent's remarks upon strange imitations of words in the Desatir, which he says have been thrown in without system or rule) shew upon a very high authority, that he is not warrantable in questioning the legitimacy and authenticity of those words in the Desatir, which he has discover'd to be not precisely conformable to his very refined and delicate notions of rule and system—Witness the decisions of Pope URBANUS VIII in general conclave assembled A D. 1625, upon the occasion of collating the Septuagints translations of the Old and New Testaments & of authenticating their translations into Arabic from the Latin.

"Innenies etiam in hac Editione Arabica Nonnulla grammaticæ praeception bus non ita conformia, ciue etiam difformia: vt genus masculeum pro fæmineo: singularem numerum proplurali, atq. hunc pro duali: casus rectos pro obliquis, & contra, in verbis etiam Raphum, (vt vocant) pro Nasbo, & Gezmo, & é conuerso, praeterea additas literas ad defectum vocalium supplendum, & alia eiusdem generis: cuius rei causum fuisse opiniamur simpliciorem, Christianorum loquendi vsum, qui peculiarem propemodum Arabicæ linguæ dialectum sibi vendicauit, Atqui non solium in hac lingua, verum & in Latina, et Græcæ, & Hebriaca non raro exactiores loquendi regulas prophatæ, apostoli ac veteres patres neglexerunt. Non enim diuinorum verborum amplitudinem intra angustos grammaticaliinm præceptorum terminos voluit Spiritus Sanctus coaretari: quiuimo sacra ac cælestia mysteria, absque inanibns humanæ eloquentiæ elegantiæque ornamentis planioribus ac facilioribus verbis nobis proposuit, ne humenæ virtuti aut iudustriæ, sed divinæ Potentiæ ac sapientiæ, magnum et admirabile salutis nostræ opus, ac totius mundi ad Christi fidem conversio tribueretur: et ne hominum sed DEI solius esset omnis honor & gloria.

TRANSLATION.

In this Arabic Edition too will be found some things not very conformable to the strict rules of grammar; if you will, exceedingly different from them—We may give in proof the masculine gender substituted for the feminine; the singular number for the plural and this last for the Duall—The nominative for the cases, and conversely, in words too Refa [رفع] as it is called for Nesb [نصب] and Jezmu [جزم] and the contrary, besides letters added to supply deficiency of vowels and the like. All that originated, we imagine, in the more simple usage of speech on the part of the Christians who employed a dialect of the Arabic tongue to certain extent, peculiar not in this language exclusively, but in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. The Prophets, Apostles and the ancient Fathers of the Church frequently disregarded the more exact rules of speech. For the holy Spirit was unwilling that the extent and fulness of divine words should be confined within the narrow limits of grammatical precepts: Nay it rather proposed to us in more plain and easy terms sacred and heavenly mysteries unadorned with the empty display of human eloquence and elegance, that the great and admirable work of our salvation and the conversion of the whole world to christianity might be attributed not to human influence and means but its true cause, Divine power, efficacy and wisdom, AND CONSEQUENTLY THAT ALL THE HONOR AND GLORY MIGHT REDOUND TO GOD ALONE!!!

As to the observation respecting the variance existing between the account given by Sir John Malcolm in his history of Persia, and that in my preface to the Desatir regarding the manner in which I originally came by the Book—I declare it probable that I may not have been thoroughly minute with the gallant and learned General; the fact is "my father and I were at Isphahan together"—and whether I told Sir John, that I had found the Book myself, or that my father had found it—or that we had found it together, I cannot now recollect; but this surely can be of no consequence.

Finally the existence of the Desatir having been substantiated by the mention made of it in many ancient, as well as modern Authors, I conceive that nothing can honestly impugn the pretensions of my publication, as to its being the identical work, except the production of another well authenticated different Book of the same name. Upon such an event I shall cheerfully return the 8000 Rupees, not 14,000, as mentioned by the Critic, which I have cleared by the work after fifteen years anxious and unremitting endeavours to render it intelligible for the satisfaction of modern literary inquiry and curiosity.

I remain, Mr. Editor,
Your very humble servant,
MULLA FIROZ bin KAUS.

Bombay, 30th *June* 1819.

A CASE, NOT INCURIOUS AT WHIST.

Mr. Editor,

An insertion of the following in your next Gazette, will oblige.

Yours,
WHISTOPHIL.

In the event of a Revoke, says Father Hoyle (Quere, whether exactly so in the first edition) "the adversaries may "add 3 to their own score or take 3 tricks "from the revoking party, or take 3 "tricks from their score."—Now, the first and last of these methods are unexceptionable, never in any case, I believe making the penalty more than a loss of 3 points, which is all intended. The middle mode, I think, should be discarded because, it will sometimes happen (not always) that the interest of the game to the revoking party is lessened 4 points instead of 3. E. G. A. & B. are parties at Whist.—A. the revoking party, we say, has already 4 points scored.—B. nothing, at the end of the hand in which the revoke is made.—A. we say, has 7 tricks, and B. 6. In consequence of the revoke, B. takes 3 tricks from A's heap and puts it to his own, and is thereby 3 by cards, which he scores.—A. remains at 4. This makes a difference of 4 points in the interest of the game to A. instead of 3. as had no revoke been made, he would have scored 5. and B. nothing. Take the other method, Let B. take down 3 from A's. score, at the conclusion of the hand. A. with his odd trick scored, will be 2. and B. nothing. In one case, then, it stands (the middle mode) A. 4. B. 3. the other A. 2. B. 0. Now, Mr. Editor, if I am not Otherwise, instead of Cockerwise, there is a difference of one point between these statements. Q. E. D.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We return our best thanks to our friends at Porebunder, and are sorry that the press of European Intelligence has prevented our publishing their interesting, communications, in our present number.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 28th JULY, 1819.

The arrival of the Bombay Merchant, Captain Clarkson, from London 2d April, had supplied us with a some articles of intelligence, of a few days later date than those brought by the Samarang, and whilst we were exulting *in our minds eye*, over the editors of the other presidencies a Madras Government Gazette was put into our hands containing all the articles, of which we had with some trouble selected for our present publication; they are however not the less interesting to our readers on this account and we hasten without farther comment, to the articles themselves.

On the first of March, the motion for the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration, the state of the childrens, was carried in the house of Lords.

The abuses which it is meant to controul are unqestionably great, and confessed, we believe, by all but those who feel an interest in perpetuating them. Whether children under sixteen years of age should be employed for fourteen hours a day, and upwards, is a question on which we should think there can be but one opinion, in this or any other country. Yet great efforts are said to have been made by the master-spinners of Manchester and other places to induce an opposite persuasion. We flatter ourselves there is too much good sense in England, and in the rulers of it, to countenance any suggestions which have neither reason nor experience on their side.

Of the necessity of reforming these abuses we speak from our own observation and having witnessed not only the effects on the health, but the morals of children employed in large manufactory, we hope that some very effectual measures will be entered into, to counteract the banefull practice of employing, children, to such an extent as is now usual.

Mr. Bennets bill, for the regulation of chimney sweepers has also passed and much discussion has taken place, on the Poor Laws, and the poor rates, the latter may be now said, to be a direct tax on the industry of the community amounting to eight millions sterling per annum.

The Honourable the Court of Directors are stated to have passed a Resolution granting to The Most Noble The Governor General £5,000 a year for 20 years.

The death of Sir Walter Farquhar, M. D. is announced in the English papers.

Sir David Baird had succeeded to the Government of Kinsale, vacant by the death of Sir C. Cayley. Lord Beresford has the 69th foot; and Sir G. Drummond is Colonel of the 88th regiment.

Arrivals from India in the month of March. Norfolk and Malabar from Bengal. Wanstead from Madras. From Bombay, the Surat Castle, Lusington, and Upton Castle, from China, the Balcarras. From Ceylon, H. M. Ships Trincomalee and Towey.

The following Commanders took leave of the Honorable Court of Directors on the 30th March.

Captains J. Blanshard, Carnatic, and W. Manning, Thomas Grenville, for Madras and Bengal.

Captains C. S. Timins, Bridgewater, G. Richardson, Marquis of Ely, and R. Locke, Larkins, for St. [illegible] and China.

Captains A. Lindsay, Kellie Castle, W. Younghusband, Lord Castlereagh, J. P. Wilson, Cornwall, G. Tennant, Apollo, and W. Hamilton, Matilda, for China direct.

The marriage of Lord Stewart and Lady V. Tempest was expected to take place immediately; the Lord Chancellor having confirmed the Master's Report, "that it was a fit and proper marriage for the Infant."

The fall of rain during this last week has been very great, and in general their has been a want of wind, particularly on Friday; the Tides have been strong and the water smooth, so that the ships experienced no difficulty in getting to sea.

Gulf of Persia. Accounts brought from this quarter by the Cornwall, who came in on Saturday, mention that the Imaum was preparing for the invasion of Ras el Khyma, both by sea and land. A letter from Bahrein states that two Joasmees boats had been there, for the purpose of disposing of their Prize goods chiefly consisting of piece goods; both European and Indian; and of property plundered from the Madras Brig.

Our readers may also recollect, the report of a ship, having been burnt off Cape Ras el had, this has been confirmed by the arrival of the Cornwall who has brought one of her crew. The ship in question was an Arab ship, bound from Bengal to Mocha, and not been able to repulse the attack, of several Joasmee pirates, the Nocada gallantly blew her up, but not so effectually as to prevent the Joasmees taking possession of her after the explosion; they accordingly plundered her and then sunk her taking out such of the crew has escaped the explosion, some of whom, with the person who arrived here in the Cornwall, were taken out of the Joasmee boat, by the Honourable Company's Cruizer Mercury.

We have heard it rumoured but we cannot vouch for its, authenticity, that Sir Charles Colvine, will quit England in May on the Barrosa.

In our paper of to-day under the Pinang head will be found the report of a trial in the Recorders Court at that presidency, which has set at rest, a point of much interest, to all concerned in shipping.

Umrutee. The Newaub Salabat Behader, has lately given a very did entertainment to the European officers of his Brigade and the principal Native Sirdars in his service at Ellichpore. The Newaubs youngest son having arrived nearly the age of 5 years he has been initiated in the principles of the Mahomedan religion which is called the Bismillah, which ceremony has taken up several days, when the Khelauts or dresses of honour were distributed. Then the Maindee or staining the fingers and feet with the Hina, afterwards the Mukhtub or first lesson in reading the Persian or Arabic Alphabet, which was followed by the Shurgusht or grand procession round the city by torch light which was truly splendid, consisting of many thousand Torches, coloured Lantherns transparent figures, blue lights, fire works and every variety of show that could be seen in an eastern Sowaree. The latter part of this ceremony was celebrated by a very splendid Dinner given by the Newaub at his palace to the European Gentlemen then at Ellich-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

pore; no pains was spared to make every thing most agreeable and pleasant. The two Grand Halls which face each other were splendidly lit up by beautiful Chandeliers and an immense number of large Lamps and wall Shades which being most tastefully fixed in the Hall and Verandah formed a pleasing contrast [illegible] of the Eastern Architecture to the greatest advantage. The inclosed Court or Garden between the two Halls was grandly illuminated by many thousand little Lamps placed on each side of the Court (which is more than 200 feet long) on the palisades in two rows and their reflection from the large fountain and Jet-d'eau in the centre had a Grand effect. The native Music and Nautch added much to the hilarity of the Evening as they had put on rich Dresses and entertained us with a few Persian songs. On our going away we were presented with Utter and garlands of flowers. The old Newaub and his family shook hands with us, and we departed highly delighted with the attention and pleasure we had experienced and which would have done honour to the most enlightned European nobleman. The old Newaub though more than sixty years old in very active, and perhaps as good if not a better horseman than any of his Siladars. This kindness and wish to please all ranks of society makes him much liked by all who have any communication with him.

P. S. It is rather extraordinary we did not feel the shock of the Earth quake of the 17th June at Umrutee, but it was sensibly felt at Ellichpore, about 30 miles N. Westerly, and water was thrown out of the fountain in the palace &c. &c.

The Cholera Morbus, still continues about us: there has been no material variation here for some weeks in the number of cases which occur daily, and this formidable disease is not certainly so generally prevalent on this island as it was in the month of May, but we are sorry to hear that of late some very serious cases have occurred at Colabah. An officer of H. M. 47th Regt. a few days [illegible] had a very serious attack, and his life was saved only by immediately administering the proper medecines, three privates also of the same regiment have died of it.

It appears from the latest accounts that this disease has abated for some weeks past generally in the northern and southern Konkan, and also on Salsette; it still exists, however, in those districts and continues prevalent in the Callian, and Bhewndy, districts in particular.

[*The Bombay Courier.—July* 24.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

The arrival of the Dadaloy, from Bengal, has set our minds at rest with respect to the ship at anchor off Malwan, for she proves to be the identical ship and her report states her having been seventeen days at anchor that she lost two anchors, and finaliy, was enabled to make her way to this port by taking a favorable slant of wind to attain an offing.

The circumstance of a ship getting near that part of the coast at this time of the year, though unusual, has happened before, and can only be attributed to an error in the reckoning. A remarkable instance of this happened about the year 1786, which it may be as well to quote premising that neither Lunar observation or Time keepers were much in fashion.

The Ship Henry, Captain George Galloway, bound from Madras to Bombay, in the S. W. monsoon being by their reckoning sufficiently to the westward of the Laccadivas, and on the Equator, hauled up North for Bombay when to their great surprize they made Pigeon Island in Latitude 14 00 N. finding an error of 10 or 11 degrees in their Longitude; but how they escaped being wrecked, on the numerous Islands and shoals they must have passed—excites wonder and astonishment! This Ship the Henry after beating about for some days arrived at Bombay in safety.

This does not appear however to be the case of the Dadaloy, for her reckoning appears to have been corrected by a sight of the Eagle Islands, and that she actually, came up to the Westward of the Lacadivas,—and that after getting to the Northward of them she was set on the coast, by light winds, and a heavy swell setting on the shore.

The ship Charlotte, Captain S. Stevenson, from Bombay the 20th of April, reached Penang on the 28th of May.

List of Free Traders, with their average freight of Tonnage, taken up by the Committee at the East India House.

Dest	*Ships*	*Rate of Freight*	*Owners*
Bengal	Kingston	£11 15 0	Parker
	Hoogley	12 15 0	Buckles
	Princess Charlotte	12 15 0	Ditto
	Fame	12 15 0	Dowson
	Almorah	13 10 0	Boyd
	Abberton	13 12 9	Bawtree
Bombay	Marquis of Hastings	11 5 0	Lyall
	York	12 5 0	Blanshard
	Barrossa	12 0 0	Buckles
Madras	Catharine	11 19 9	Blanshard

The Indiamen sailed on Saturday, for China, and the Elizabeth for England, on Sunday.

The Katherine, Stewart Forbes, from the house of Forbes and Co. will be the next opportunity for England, she will be followed by the Loyalty for Liverpool, in the end of August.

The Bombay Merchant saw the Malabar 74 of the Cape of Good Hope, and fall in with a Whaler who informed her that the Phaeton, frigate, had arrived at the Cape.

His Majesty's Ships Trincomalee, and Towey, arrived at Plymouth on the 30th March.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 22d, Ship Dadaloy, J. Orton, from Calcutta.

Ditto, 24th Ship Cornwall, Wm. Richardson, from Bushire.

Ditto, 26th Ship Bombay, Merchant (Free Trader) John Clarkson, from London, 2d April.

PASSENGERS.

Per Cornwall.—Lieut. G. Madden of H. M. 65th Regt. Lieut. E. Searigh of the Bombay Marine.

Per Bombay Merchant.—Captain A. B. Campbell, Lieut. Addison, Mrs. Addison, Mr. H. Fawcett, H C, Teasdale, S. D. Wilson, E. Cartuew, D Liddle, C. Johnstone,

DEPARTURES.—June 20th, Ship England, John Reay, to London.

Do. do. Ship Brampton, Wm. Green, to London

Do. do. Brig Hibernia, L. Emmet, to the Isle of France.

Do. 21st, Portuguese Ship Europa, Antonio da Luz, to Rio de Janeiro.

Do. 22d, Ship Susan, J. C. Collingwood, to Calcutta.

Do. do. Grab Ship Futtay Alvadood, William Richardson, to the Coast of Java.

Ditto, 23d the H. C. Cruizer Psyche, Lieut. I. M. Guy, to the Persian Gulph.

July 24th The H. C. Ship Marquis Camden, Thos. Larkins, to China.

Ditto, Ship Vansistart R. S. Dalrymple to China.

Ditto Ship Inglis Thos Bonnadaide to China.

Ditto, Ship Essex, Captain Richard, Nisbet, to China.

Ditto 25th Ship Elizabeth (Free Trader) Thomas Harrison, to London.

PASSENGERS.

By England.—Capt. Lamb, late Master of the Leda, and Mrs. George Lamb, and son.

By Brampton,—Lieut. Clark, Assistant Surgeon Mitchel.

By Hibernia.—Major Hall, Lieut, E. Mason, Mr, and Mrs. Boyce, and Child.

By Susan.—Lieut. and Mrs. King, R. G. Morris Esq.

By Futtay Alvadood.—Mr. T. W. H. Dobinson.

By Inglis.—Mr. J. Dexan.

By Elizabeth.—Captain Blast, H. C. Marine Lieut Dominicite, Mr. H. Dyson, H. C. M. Mrs. Tanner H. C. M. and three Children, Mr. George Osborne,

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SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Katherine S. Forbes, Lamb, for London.

Ship Loyalty, Hearn, for Liverpool.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.

Ariel, Sylph, Thetis, Benares, Antelope.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Asia Felix, Helen, Glenelg, Angelica, Caron, Minerva Grab, Mira Ketch, Samarang.

BENGAL.

Robarts, Jessy.

ARABS.

Faz Rubanee, Seton Grab, Ahmedy, Kader Bux.

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel brig.

FREE TRADERS.

Jemima, Orpheus, Westmoreland, Loyalty, Kingsmill, Prince Regent, Katherine Forbes, Thames, Bombay Merchant.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals, at Kedgeree.

JUNE 22.—Ship Boyne, B. Ferguson, from Penang 8th May, and Pedier 7th June.

Ditto, Ship Providence, Henry Moon, from London 6th Oct. Madeira, Cape and Madras 14th June.

Ditto, Ship Friendship, W. Black, from Eskabelly 11th June.

25th, Ship Isabella F. Bignell, from the Arabian Gulph 18th April, Bombay 27th May, and Covelong 15th June.

Three inward bound Ships passed this Station on the 26th, but their names or other particulars have not yet been ascertained.

Off Calcutta.

JUNE 21.—Dutch Brig Maria, Brig Wasp and Commodore Preble, (American.)

22, The Cornwallis,

23, The Providence and the Boyne:

26, The Brig Adventure.

Put back to Kedgeree.

JUNE 24.—American Ship Tartar, E. Meacum, owing to the loss of her windlass.

25, American Brig Bounty Hall, J. H. Roberts, in consequence of the loss of her anchors.

Departures from Calcutta.

JUNE 20.—American Ship America, W. Vibbert for New York.

22, Ship Ganges, P. Falconer, for the Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope.

24, Ship St. Michael, P. Dillon, for Port Jackson,

26, Siamese Ship Hera Kam Samoot for Siam.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONS,

ON THE 26TH INSTANT.

Diamond Harbour.

Remain.—The Cambridge, Aberdeen and American Ship Tartar.

Passed down,—The Lord Melville.

Passed up.—The Isabella.

Kedgeree.

Passed down.—The American Ship America,

New Anchorage.

Remains.—The H. C. Ship Waterloo, Pascoa, Brig Bounty Hall, and American Ship Ramdololl Day.

Saugor.

Passed down.—The Fame and Theodosia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 25th Ship Seaforth, J. Davies, from Liverpool 5th and Holyhead 14th February.

Do. 27th Ship Hyperion, Lashly, from Bombay 10th June.

Do. 28th H. C. Brig Eliza, Lt. G. Minchin, from the Sand Heads 10th June.

Do. Brig Brothers, G. M'Nicol, from Covelong 28th June.

Do. 29th Brig Fair Trial, C. F. Davis, from Pondicherry 27th June.

Do. Schooner Swallow, H. Rudland, from Mypaudoo 16th May.

July 1st, Brig Haldane, D. Wilson, from Delhi Timor 26th May.

Do. 2, Brig Nelly, J. Juirson, from Bourbon 25th May.

Do. 3, Ship Reliance, M. Pike, from Vizagapatam 20th June.

Do. 7, Brig St. Anthonio, R. Turnbull, from Judda 19th May and Hodida 10th June.

PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. Brig Eliza:—Captain Eden, Captain Van Buerle, Surgeon Stephenson, Serjeant Campbell and 15th followers.

DEPARTURES.—June 24th Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves, for Masulipatam and Coringa.

Do. H. M. S. Eden, F. C. Lock, Esq. on a Cruize.

Do. Ship Euphrates, P Mearing for Calcutta.

Do. 25th Ketch Tryal, De Rozario, for Ceylon.

Do. 27th Ship Sappho Packet, F. G. Stewart, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Hyperion, Lashly, for Calcutta.

Do. 29th Brig Brothers, G. M'Nicol, for Calcutta.

Do. 30th Ship Lady Nugent, R. Swanston, for Portsmouth.

July 2, H. C. Brig Eliza, Minchin, for Calcutta.

Do. Brig Fair Tryal, C. F. Davis, for Coringa and Calcutta.

Do. 3. Brig Huldane, D. Wilson, for Calcutta,

Do. 4. Schooner Black Joke, Eglan, for Masulipatam.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.—On Wednesday the 21st Instant, at ½ past 5 o'clock Aged 73 Years, and after a lingering illness of two years, Purshetom Baboojee, of the Prabho Cast; he served the Hon'ble Company for a period of 50 Years, many of which as Head Purvoe in the Bombay Collector's Office; the duties thus intrusted to him he conducted so much to the satisfaction of his Superiors, that on his some years ago becoming from bodily infirmities unequal any longer to their discharge, Government were pleased to permit him to retire upon a Pension, which he enjoyed to the day of his Death. By a numerous family his loss will be long and severely felt.

Yesterday, the Infant Daughter of Mr. James Taylor, aged 30 days.

Yesterday The Lady of Colonel Fallon.

On the 28th, Charles Mec'Donald Son of Mr. E-Manuel Charles Anderson aged 10th Months and 13 days.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—On Thursday last, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr, Corrie, Captain S. Swinhoe of the 14th Native Regiment to Miss Emily Gillanders.

At Joar, on the 19th April, Mr. R. Robertson, to Miss Anne Primrose Mac Iuness.

At Ghazeepore, on the 3d inftant, by the Revd. W. Palmer, A. B. with Sanction of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, and by special licence, the Rev. John Patrick Nugent, chaplain at the station of Dinapore, Behar, to Miss Adelaide Wattell daughter of W. P. Wattell, gentleman merchant at Dinapore.

On on the 24th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Kev. Mr. Parson, Mr. G. Driskell, to Mrs. M, Drake.

BIRTHS.—On the 22d Inst. the Lady of George Mainwaring, Esq. of the Civil Service. of a son.

On the 31st ult. the Lady of John Eales, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 16th inst. Mrs. L. M, Delanougerede, of a son.

Yesterday morning, the 27th inst. Mrs Serah Jewell of a daughter.

At Janiah, on the 10th ult. Mrs. Archbold, wife of Quarter Master Archbold, of the Horse Artillery of as son.

At Bangalore, on the 31st ult. the Lady of Dr. Greig. His Majesty's 22d Dragoons, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Serampore, on the 22d ultimo, Mis. Esther Ferris. She submitted with humble resignation and faith to the Divine will of our blessed Redeemer.—She was an affectionate and dutiful daughter and an endearing sister—her loss is greatly deplored by her disconsolate Parents.

On the 22d instant, after a short but painful and lingering illness, Master J. St. G. R. R. Kenderdine, the only son of Mr. G. W. Kenderdine.

At Chowringhee, on the 24th instant, Ambrose, the Infant Son of Mr. A. Mercado.

At Calcutta, on the 5th instant, Wm. Ritchie Esq. of the firm of MacIntyre, and Co. of this place.

On Tuesday night, the 22d instant, James Robinson, Esq. Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment,

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MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At Bangalore, on the afternoon of the 25th Ultimo, the Lady of Captain S. S. GUMMER, 23d Regt. N. I. of a son.

At Secundrabad, on the 26th Ultimo, the Lady of Captain TOLFREY of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment N. I. of a son.

At the Presidency on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant Fullerton, of the Engineers, of a Daughter.

At Pondichery, on 27th ultimo, the Lady of L. Pondclair, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Bangalore on the 28th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Benjamin Blake, of the 1st Bat. 23d Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the morning of the 17th Ultimo, at Masulipatam, in the flower of his Age, WILLIAM SMITH, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Civil Department of that Station; who fell a sacrefice to the prevailing disease of Spasmodic Cholera, of which he was a zealous, indefatigable, and most successful means of cure in others.

At Porasawalkum, on the 27th Instant, Mr. JOHN COOKSON, deeply regretted.

On the 19th June, at Belgaum, Mr. Assistant Surgeon ISAAC STONE of the 2d Bat. 4th Regt. N. I.

At Negapatam, on the 24th ultimo, Lieutenant and Adjudant Archibald Rankin, 2d Bat. 23d Regt.

At Trichinopoly, on the morning of the 27th of June, after a short illness, the Lady of Major Wm. Ireland Jones, Assistant Commissary General.

At Wallajahbad, on the morning of the 5th Instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Major J. S. Lynch, 2d Bat, H. M. Royal Scots.

On Friday the 25th ultimo, at Poonamallee, Brevet captain Hewson, of H. M. 89th Regiment; that excellent, worthy honourable and brave man, has left in this country a widow and four children to lament the truly melancholy and distressing loss they have sustained in the best Husbands and the fondest and kindest of Parents.

At Wallajahbad, on the 2d instant, after a long illness of the Liver Complaint, Lieut. and Adjt. M. Ewin, of the 2d Bat. H. M. Royal Scots.

At Secundrabad, on the 21st ultimo, Lieutenant W. Stanhope his Majesty's 30th Regiment. This worthy young man was on his way from left wing of that corps at Jaulnah, to the Sea Coast, for the recovery of his health, when he fell a victim to the yellow Jaundice attended with a bleeding at the nose, a disease he had lingered under for some time. His loss will long be felt and deeply deplored by his family, and regretted by his brother Officers and frind.

At Itchapoor, on the 24th June, Captain ANDERSON 1st Bat. 9th N. Regt.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—At the Parish Church of Kendal, in Westmorland, on Monday last, by the Rev. J. Hudson, A. M. Vicar, James Johnson, Esq. solicitor, to Miss Yate.

At Dunglass House, in Scotland, on the 27th inst. by the Rev. A. Alison Henry, Harvey Esq. of the Madras Army, to Lady de Lancy, widow of the late Sir Wm. de Laucy. K. C. B. and eldest daughter of Sir Jas. Hall, Bart.

BIRTHS.—On the 16th inst. the lady of T. A. Shuter Esq. of Southend, of a boy.

On Wednesday last, at Laleham, Middlesex, the Lady of Francis Hartwell, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Paris on the 24th inst. in the 50th year of her age, Elizabeth, Countess of Lucan, youngest daughter of the late Henry, Earl Fauconberg.

Yesterday morning, aged 68, Mr. Edward Rymer, of Cockspur-street, Charing-cross.

On Monday last, at Brompton, the wife of Arthur Baily Esq. of Upper Bedford-place.

At Bath, on Tuesday last, Richard Howell, Esq. formerly of Upper Thames-street.

At Camber—well, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Margaret Thomas, aged 83 years.

On Monday morning last, at her house in Wimpole-street, Mrs. James, relict of the Rev. William James.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1819.

BUY		SELL
0 8	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation (*discount.*	0 12

[*June*, 28, 1819.

The Marquis of HASTINGS returned to Calcutta on Monday last, accompanied by the Marchioness, who is represented to be in excellent health and spirits. The usual salute from Fort William announced the landing of the Governor General.

Letters from Chunar and Mirzapore, mention that about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 16th instant, the shock of an earthquake was experienced at these places. We ought to have noticed in our last, that the same effect in a slight degree, was remarked about the same time at Calcutta. At Chunar the motion was accompanied by a noise in the atmosphere, which resembled that, occasioned by the rapid flight of birds.

Money to the amount of £100,000 has been shipped on board H. M. ship *Dauntless*, Captain the Hon. V. GARDENER, for Merchants at this Presidency.

It is stated that the day of the year, fixed for the coronation of LOUIS XVIII.; is the same, which NAPOLEON was crowned Emperor of the French. If His Majesty is aware of this coincidence, it must prove that he is not superstitions!

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

MAY 1st.

The Commissioners for the Affairs of Acheen, returned to this Presidency on Thursday last in the Ship Indiana, and landed under the salute due to them as A-

gents of the Most Noble the Governor General

We understand that the Commissioners have accomplished the object of their mission by the conclusion of a Treaty of defensive alliance with the King of Acheen, Jauhar Allum Shah, which was signed and publicly executed at Sridele, the King's present residence on the Coast of Pedier, on the 22d ultimo.

It is stated that considerable confusion still prevails at the Capital.

The Commissioners remained 19 days in the roads of Acheen, without having an interview with the three Sagis, the Panglemas or Governor of the three Divisions of Acheen proper.

The Mission being now terminated, the future conduct of our relations with the State of Acheen devolves on this Government, pursuant to the directions of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.—*May 1.*

On Monday last, H. M. Ship Topaze, J. R. Lumley, Esq. Capt. sailed for the Eastward.

COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Sittings at Nisi Prius, 26th April 1819.

Henry Jones, ordinary seaman, versus Benjamin Fergusson, Esquire, Commander of the ship Boyne.

The above cause was this day tried before the Hon'ble Sir Ralph Rice, the Recorder; and as it is of very considerable interest to such British Merchant ships either trading from England to India, or from any one Port in India to another on trading voyages, as are manned with Englishmen, who bind themselves to fulfil the voyage by signing the, usual articles, we shall endeavour to lay before the public and especially our commercial readers, an accurate report of each particular circumstance connected with this important case.

The question wholly depended on the meaning and intention of certain Acts of Parliament passed purposely for the regulation of seamen in the merchant service, and on the words of the contract for such service.

It appeared that His Majest's ship *Topaze*, being short of her complement of men, sent a boat on the day after her arrival at Penang, to visit each merchant ship in the harbour, for the purpose of procuring volunteers for His Majesty's Service. The invitation at first was not accepted, but as a sailor is ever fickle, and often discontented even under the best usage, the temptation of change, and the opportunity which the frigate offered, by sowing the seeds of discontent among the several crews, occasioned a number of men to enter for the Navy, under the impression of getting their wages, and being thus enabled to make an immediate holiday on shore.

Amongst others who volunteered were, we believe, two boys from the *Boyne*, when Capt. Fergusson, considering it extremely impolitic that ships *in time of peace*, should be distressed by such practices, first exerted himself to get the people returned, and failing to accomplish this object, determined (with a view to check such an injurious system, and prevent it's being drawn into a precedent in future to refuse the balance of wages, on the ground that, agreeably to the tenor of the sailing articles, such wages were not due till the safe arrival of the ship in the port where she was first fitted out.

Most of the other Captains refused payment on the same plea.

On the part of the seamen it was maintained that entering for the Navy gave them (not withstanding any previous agreement) a special claim for wages, *pro tanto*, to be fully paid up to the time; and accordingly some men of the "*Mary Ann*" *and* "*Lord Hungerford*," summoned their respective Commanders before the Court of Requests, where, in the first instance, they obtained a decision in their favor. These commanders, however, very properly availed themselves of the privilege of appeal to the Recorder's Court.

But Captain Fergusson, being anxious to have a question of such magnitude set at rest with as little delay as possible, his case was at once brought before the Superior Court on the prosecution of the above named Henry Jones:—all the other seamen having agreed to abide by the result.

The articles were first read, of which we have here the pleasure to insert a copy, in order to render the subject as clear as possible to our readers:

"It is agreed, between the Master "Seamen and mariners of the ship "*Boyne*, Benjamin Fergusson, master, "now bound for the Ports of Madras, "Calcutta, and all ports and places "within the Company's Limits; for the "purpose of delivering or taking in cargo, in and out of port, backwards and "forwards, where the ship can get best "employed, and finally to the port of "London:

"That, in consideration of the monthly or other wages against each respective seamen and mariner's name hereunto set, They severally shall and will "perform the abovementioned voyage; "and the said master doth hereby agree "with; and hire, the said seamen and "mariners for the said voyage at such "monthly wages, to be paid pursuant to "the laws of *Great Britain*; and they; "the said seamen and mariners; do hereby promise and oblige themselves to "do their duty, and obey the lawful commands of their officers on board the "said ship, or the boats thereto belonging, as become good and faithful seamen and mariners; and at all places "where the said ship shall put in, or "anchor at during the said ship's voyage, to do their best endeavours for "the preservation of the said ship and "cargo, and not to neglect or refuse "doing their duty by day or night; nor "shall go out of the said ship on board "any other vessel, or be on shore, under any pretence whatsover, without "leave first obtained of the Captain; or "commanding officer on board; that in "default thereof they will not only be "liable to the penalties mentioned in "the act of Parliament, made in the second year of the reign of King George "the second, &c. intituled, "*An act "for the better regulation and Government of Seamen in the Merchant's Service*," but will further, in case they "should on any account whatsoever leave "or desert the said ship, without the "master's consent, till the aforesaid "voyage be ended, and the ship discharged of her Loading *be liable to "forfeit and lose what Wages* may at such "time of their Desertion be due to "them; together with every their Goods, "Chattels &c. on Board, renouncing by "these Presents to all Right, Title, "Demand, and Pretension thereto for "ever, for them, their Executors, and "Administrators. And it is further Agreed by both Parties that *Eight and "forty Hours Absence without Leave "shall be deemed a total Desertion*, and "render such Seamen and Mariners liable to the Penalties abovementioned. "That each and every lawful command "which the said Master shall think necessary hereafter to issue for the effectual "Government of the said Vessel, suppressing Immorality and Vice of all kinds, "be strictly complied with under the Penalty of the Person or Persons disobeying forfeiting his or their whole Wages "or Hire, together with every thing belonging to him or them on board the "said Vessel. And it is further agreed "on. That no *Officer nor Seaman belonging to the said ship shall demand or "be entitled to his Wages, or any Part "thereof, until the Arrival of the said ship "at the abovementioned Port of Discharge, and her Cargo delivered.* And "it is hereby further agreed between "the Master and Officers of the said "ship, that whatever Apparel, Furniture, and Stores, each of them may "receive into their charge, belonging "to the said ship, shall be accounted for "on her Return; and in case any thing "should be lost or damaged, through "their carelessness or insufficiency, it "shall be made good by such Officers or "Seamen by whose means it may happen, to the Master and Owners of the "said ship. And whereas it is customary "for the Officers and Seamen on the "ship's Return Home in the River, and "whilst their cargoes are delivering, to "go on Shore each Night to sleep, "greatly to the Prejudice of such ship "and Freighters, be it further agreed by "the said Parties. That neither Officer "nor Seamen shall on any Pretence "whatsoever be entitled to such Indulgence, but shall do their Duty by Day "in Discharge of the Cargo, and keep "such Watch, by Night, as the Master "shall think necessary, in order for the "Preservation of the above. And whereas it often happens that Part of the "Cargo is embezzled after being safely "delivered into Lighters, and as such "Losses are made good by the Owners "of the Ships. Be it thereof agreed by "these Presents. That whatever Officer "or Seamen the Master shall think proper to appoint, shall take Charge of "the Cargo in the Lighters. and go "with it to the lawful Quay, and there "deliver his Charge to the Ship's Husband, or his Representive, or see the "same safely weighed at the Kings "Beam; and, in consequence of their "true Fidelity, such Officer or Seamen "shall be entitled to Two Shillins and "Sixpence each Lighter; exclusive of "their Monthly Pay; and should it so "happen (as somewhat it does) that "Lighters are detained a considerable "Time at the Quay before they can be "unloaded, such Officer or Seamen so "appointed shall in that Case be entitled "to two Shillings and Sixpence for every Twenty-four Hours, exclusive of "their said Monthly Pay. That each "Seamen and Mariner who shall well "and truly perform the abovementioned "Voyage (provided always that there "be no Plunderage, Embezzlement, or "other unlawful Act committed on the "said Vessel's Cargo or Stores) be entitled to Wages of Hire that may become due to him, pursuant to this Agreement. That for the due performance of each and every the abovementioned Articles. Agreements and "Acknowledgment of their being voluntary, and without compulsion or any "other clandestine means being used, "agreed to, and assigned by us; In Testimony whereof, We have each & every "one of us, have under affixed our Hands, "the month and Day against our Names "as hereunder writen."

On the part of the plaintiff it was ably contended that where a King's ship was concerned, the above articles (in consequence of several Acts of Parliaments which were quoted) were altogether useless, and that where a seaman entered into the Navy from any merchantman, even under the most aggravating circumstances, he was entitled to his full wages up to the period of such entry. It was also attempted to be shewn, from the same authorities, that a sailor did not in such case *forfeit* his wages, and that such entry did not imply desertion.

To this it was replied by the defendant, that in admitting the several Acts which had been cited, he could not allow that they went further than to save the absolute forfeiture; but that they did not enforce the *immediate* payment of the balance of wages, which, according to the express tenor of the above articles, did not become due until the safe arrival of the *Boyne* at her ultimate port of discharge. And if a contract for service be made upon terms and conditions differing from general rules of law, the service alone cannot entitle a seaman to his wages; his right to them must depend upon the *performance* of the stipulated terms.

Here Captain Fergusson supported his argument on the following case decided by Lord Ellenborough in 1806. A seaman who had signed articles to proceed in a merchant ship from London to Gibraltar, and several other ports, back to London again, was pressed by a King's ship in the Mediterranean.

The seaman demanded his wages, *pro tanto*, which being refused by the master, he brought a suit against him in the Court of King's Bench, when it appearing that the ship in question was *taken* on her passage to England, *after* the seaman was pressed, Lord Ellenborough declared that this man stood in no better situation than the rest of the crew who were not pressed; and as, by the capture of the vessel, the latter, agreeably to the articles, lost all claim to wages, so must the Plaintiff also; for wages could only become due by the safe arival of the ship and the completion of her voyage.

Captain Fergussion further maintained that the Legislature by the VII. of Geo. I. Cap. XXIV, had enacted a general law (which statute was made perpetual by the II. of Geo. III.) whereby he was positively prohibited from paying or advancing any money to Seamen, in ports beyond the seas exceeding one half of what might be due at the time, on the penalty of forfeiting double the sums paid; which penalty was recoverable in the High Court of Admiralty by any person who should first discover and give information of the same.

Here the pleadings closed; when the Learned Judge after having given to both sides a most patient and impartial hearing, and having quoted all the cases and Acts of Parliament bearing on the question, *nonsuited the Plaintiff*; but with the concurrence of the defendant decreed that that each party should pay his own costs.

[*From the Bengal Hurkaru.—June 25.*

Madras.

June 1st.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. Harrington, Junior, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. E. Bannerman, Head Assistant to the Collector and Megistrate of Masulipatam.

Mr. F. Lascelles, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Zillah of Cuddapah.

Mr. P. Grant, Register to the Zillah Court at Nellore.

The Honorable Company's Pilot Vessel *Eliza* Captain Minchin, having on board *His Excellency* THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF *and Suite*, anchored in the Roads on Monday afternoon, ——— after a Passage of 17 days from the Sand Heads.

His EXCELLENCY landed under the accustomed honors, shortly after the *Eliza* anchored.

JULY 9.—The Honourable Company's Ship Minerva, Capt. Mills, anchored in the Roads yesterday morning from England, having left the Thames on the 15th of March, and Plymouth as late as the 4th of April.

English Extracts.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, March 30 1819.

The *Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, do hereby give notice.*

That a General Court of the said Company, will be held, by adjournment, at their House in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday the 21st April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose proceeding in the consideration of a Motion made in the General Court on the 24th instant, to approve a Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 17th ult. granting to Mr. James Willkinson, under the circumstances therein stated, the sum of 75,000 Siccca Rupees, at 2s. the current Rupee, with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum, from 11th October, 1816, to the day when payment shall be made.

The Court of Directors do further give notice, That they have received the following letter from certain Proprietors of East India Stock, viz.—

"To the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

"Gentlemen—We have the honour to inform you, that it is our intention to move and second, at the General Court appointed for the 21st April next, that instead of the sum of Sicca Rupees 75,000, at 2s. the Current Rupee, with interest thereon at six per cent, from the 11th October, 1816, to the day when payment shall be made, proposed to be granted to James Wilkinson, Esq.; the said Grant shall be the sum of Sicca Rupees 288,800, at 2s. 6d. the Sicca Rupee. with interest at eight per cent, per annum from the 30th April, 1817, till the same be paid in conformity with the Report and Recommendation of the Committee especially appointed by the Governor-General in Council to consider of Mr. James Wilkinson's case, who were unanimously of opinion that the said sum was the lowest compensation to which Mr. Wilkinson was entitled.' And we request the favour that this Notice may be given to the Proprietors fourteen days previously to the holding of the said Court.

"We have the honour to be, Gentlemen
"Your obedient humble Servants.
"CHAS. FORBES,
"C. COCKERELL."

"London, March 30, 1819.

Copies of the paper relating to the case of Mr. Wilkinson, with the Report

(*To be Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &C. &C. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTERS, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY 1819.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

required by the By-Law, chap. 6, sec. 20 are open for inspection of the Ptoprietors, at this House.

JOSEPH DART, Secretary.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of March 30.

CROWN OFFICE, March 30.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Town of Carrickfergus—The Honourable George Hamilton Chichester, commonly called Earl of Belfast.

Borough of Tavistock—John Peter Grant, Esq. in the room of Lord William Russell, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31st, 1819.

Extract of a letter dated Madrid, March 13, 1819:

Rumours confirm what the French Papers stated some time since, that General Renovals, at New Orleans, had forsaken the cause of the American Independents, in a Council of Generals and Ministers has just been nominated to propose to the King the terms by which *an amnesty* is to be granted to said General, and which will include all the expatriated.

Mr. Noeil, Secretary to Mr. Onis, who arrived a few days ago with the Treaty of the Sale of the Floridas, the proceeds of which are for the Duke of Alagon, Count de Puno en Rostro, and other favourites brought also the official news of the re-union of Renovales to the Royalists, and in consequence the approval of the sentences of death passed by the Count Martial on the Officers at Barcelona, Coruna and Biscay have been suspended. Although there is no one who is not pleased at this, and particularly the unfortunate individuals and their families, yet no one anticipates a suitable amnesty, or is it possible to conceive how Renovales can trust in Ferdinand VII. who purposely nominated a Court Martial to condemn him to death.

We understand that Lord Cathcart has signified his wish to retire from his Mission to the Court of St. Peterburgh. We trust the Noble Lord will bring a commercial treaty with him

It was Mr. Croker, and not Mr. Coke who bore testimony to the character of Mr. Gould, at the conclusion of the Debate on Monday night.

According to a letter from Cadiz, of the 7th inst. it would appear, that there was a very prevalent opinion in that place, that the expedition could not possible sail before the beginning of June.

"Most of these vessels hired at Bordeaux and other ports in France, for the same purpose as those chartered in London, are not, as has been generally supposed, French ships, but nearly all of them are British, trading with the Mediterranean."

The East India Company's ship Earl of Balcarras, arrived off Shoreham on the 27th, and in the Downs the 28th Instant. She left China the undermentioned ships, viz :—Buckinghamshire, Canning Marquess of Huntly, Duke of York, Thomas Coutts, Scaleby Castle, Lady Melville, Perseverance, Princess Amelia and London.

The Extra Ship Lady Lushington, is also arrived in the Downs. She left Bombay about the 20th October.

The Morning Chronicle,—March 31.

By some extracts of letters from St. Helena, of a late date, in January, it seems that the squadron and the troops there were very unhealthy, and that Bonaparte had been so ill as to be obliged to call in the Surgeon of the flag ship, at two o'clock in the morning.—A morning Paper of yesterday, gives the following extract of a letter, dated St. Helena, the 20th of January, 1819 :—

I have little or no news ta tell you, for St. Helena I think, has become a true prison. There is a house erecting for Napoleon at Longwood—he was very ill a few days ago, and would see no doctor, but Mr. Stokoe, of the Conqueror, who was particular friend of Mr. O'Meara. We are not allowed to see the publications of the latter gentleman. You, no doubt, have seen them all. The Bertrands are well; I had the pleasure of seeing them walking out on Sunday last. Just as I was writing the above, Dr. Stokoe called to let me know that he had been ordered to be tried by a Court Martial, or to be invalided. He has chosen the latter, and sails for England to-morrow. All this is in consequence of some information he has given the people at Longwood, respecting some papers sent out to him for them.

This intelligence is confirmed by the arrival of Dr. Stokoe, on board the Trincomalee frigate at Portsmouth, on the 30th ultimo. After compelling his medical attendant, in whom he had confidence, to resign his situation and quit the island, when Bonaparte was afflicted with a dangerous malady; it appears now, that upon a recurrence or aggravation of his distemper, Sir Hudson Lowe forces the only medical person on the island, whose visits he would allow, to quit it the moment his medical services were required by Bonaparte. Let those who countenance and tolerate such practices seriously reflect upon the imputations which may be cast upon the nation, if such conduct is not made the subject of investigation, or if any thing befalls Bonaparte.

PARIS, 27TH MARCH, 1819.

A profound calm has at last succeeded the storm. The public mind is in a state of perfect tranquillity, and every thing seems to announce that it will be long ere the friends of trouble and disorder will dare renew their criminal endeavours. The intelligence from the Departments, is quite as pleasing as the present state of the French Capital.

All the birds of bad omen have disappeared; the most sinister reports have been succeeded by the mast cheering discourse, and what sufficiently proves the levity of the French character, those same persons, who, a fortnight ago talked of nothing but fighting against each other respecting the law of election, now think only of the fashions and equipages of *Longchamp*.

It is still reported as certain, that there are thirty more new Peers, whose nomination is not publicly known, and in the number are many Members of the Chamber of Deputies; among others, the Count Beugnot the Duke de Gaete, M. de Serre, Count de St. Aulaire &c. &c. But I do not assure you of the truth of this *on dit*, although it is probable that the necessity of not diminishing the strength of the Government in the Lower Chamber, has been the only reason of delaying the publication of these acts of the Royal will; however, if these selections have taken place, they are generally approved by anticipation.

We received yesterday New York Papers to the 10th ult. The Congress closed its session on the evening of the 3d; "beyond which," says *The National Intelligencer*. "their constitutional term of service did not permit them to extend."

New York. March 6.—Commodore Aury's Squadron Lost.—The Supercargo of the brig Ossipee, arrived last evening in 35 days from Carthagena, informs us that Commodore Aury's squadron, consisting of six or seven sail, were all driven on shore at Old Providence, about the 18th of December, in a violent gale, and completely wrecked. Nothing of consequence was saved but a few pieces of cannon. How many lives were lost was not known at Carthagena when our informant sailed. An expedition was about to be fitted out for the purpose of going to Old Providence, and making prisoners of war of all who escaped death.

[*The Morning Chronicle.*

LENT ASSIZES.

EXETER, MARCH 18, 1819,

[Before Mr. Justice HOLROYD, and a Special Jury.]

CONVICTION FOR BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Rex v. Sir Manasseh Lopez, Bart.—This was an indictment of rather a singular but highly important nature. It charged the defendant with having, by himself, and by certain agents, corrupted and bribed several of the Electors of the Borough of Grampound.

Mr. Serjeant Pell opened the case on the part of the Crown, which he deseribed as one of the most important cases which had ever presented itself to the consideration of a Jury. Important, the Learned Serjeant said, as it regarded the individual—important as it regarded the public interest, and the purity of the Constitution. Here was a person of immense wealth, applying that wealth to the most unworthy purposes. Here was conduct that struck at the very root of that greatest blessing of our Constitution, the freedom of Election. The subject of Representation had been much discussed; various were the opinions entertined upon that subject; but all must agree, that the best way of preserving the purity of Representation was to visit severely acts like those with which the defendant stood charged, in every instance in which they should by good fortune, be detected. The Borough of Grampound (the Learned Serjeant continued) contained 60 voters, claiming that right in respect of being freemen. In November, 1815. a meeting took place between Sir M. Lopez and a man of the name of Hoare, who would be called as a witness.—Hoare being a voter of Grampound—and the object of the meeting being to adjust terms for bringing Sir Mr. Lopez in for the Borough. This was to be effected by a loan of 2000*l.* to the Electors. This loan being really a gift; and the price of their votes. In addition to the evidence of Mr. Hoare and other gentlemen, the Learned Serjeant would produce letters from Sir M. Lopez himself, which could leave no doubt upon the nature of the transaction.

A number of letters were than read from Sir M. Lopez and from Mr. Hunt, his solicitor, addressed for the most part to Mr. William Hoare. By these letters it appeared that Mr. Hunt was the confidential solicitor of Sir M. Lopez, and that he was the agent employed to manage the business of this Election . that 2000*l.* was to be paid upon securing 45 voters. That the 2000*l.* was to be a loan and to be paid by Mr. Hunt. After expending considerable sums, it appeared that Sir M. Lopez felt rather insecure as to his interest. Mr. Teed the present petitioner for Grampound, paid a visit to the Borough and Sir Manasseh Lopez declares in one of his ney, if that gentleman would place him in the situation in which he stood before the commencement of the negociation, he (Sir M.) would resign his interest to him. One of these letters, in which, speaking of the Electors of Grampound, Sir M. L. says, "if they can find any gentleman who will pay them better, they may transfered their services to him"—and another in which Sir M. hopes he shall not be put to the additional expence of a dinner for the voters—excited considerable merriment.

Wm. Hoare being examined by Mr. Gazelee, swore that he was an Alderman of Grampound; that in November 1814, he went to London, and saw Sir M. L. at his house in Arlingtonstreet; that he gave Sir M. a letter of introduction from Sir John Perring; that Sir M. said he heard there was an opening in the Borough of Grampound, and that he should be coming down soon, and would see witness on the business; that Sir M. Lopez requested witness to consult the rest of the Magistrates and Freemen on the subject, and write him word; that witness then told Sir M. that the Electors must be satisfied, and 2000*l.* would be necessary for that purpose; that, after he returned to Grampound, he wrote to Sir M. on the subject, and received an answer. In the beginning of December, he met Sir M. at Plymouth; that he went with him to Mr Hunt's office, where he saw Mr. Hunt; that he then explained to Sir M. in the presence of Mr. Hunt, that the freemen wanted 2000*l.*, and that Sir M. said Hunt should come down: that Hunt was at Grampound twice; that on the first occasion he did not see so many of the freemen as he expected, and only staid a few hours; that he afterwards met Hunt by appointment at St. Austle, and Hunt came again to Grampound, where he saw about 40 of the freemen; that he told Hunt that the freemen expected 50*l.* each; that Hunt said that could not be—that they could have only 35*l.* each; that Hunt then desired him (witness) to send the voters into the room (a room at an inn) one by one; that he did so; that Hunt's clerk, Mr. Rawle, was in the room, and John Brown, a voter, when witness left it; that Symons was not introduced at this time, that he saw Sir Manasseh Lopez some months after, at his seat near Plymouth, and that Sir M. then said, 'I have secured Symons; I have done something for him here—(touching the palm of his hand). That he afterwards introduced Allen, a voter, to Hunt, who did not seem inclined to receive him, as they had already got a majority. On being cross-examined by Mr. Adam, he said that when Mr. Teed, and Mr. Lambe, his solicitor, came down, he told them that he had a letter from Sir M. L., in which Sir M. said he would relinquish his claim to any gentleman who would do better by the borough. That as he was looking for this letter among others from Sir M., Mr. Lambe said, "I will look for it. That Mr. Lambe then took all the letters, and said he would return them. That they had not been returned. That he was anxious to have them back, lest people should suppose he had sold them. When Hunt came to Grampound the second time, and witness sent in the freemen, one by one, he did not see any one receive any money.

Q. Did you receive any money?—A. Yes, I did.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: I ought to tell you, you are not bound to answer any question which may criminatte yourself.

Mr. Adams: I now put the question again. Did you receive any money?—Witness: I do not chuse to answer.

Mr. Teed (examined by Mr. Serjeant Pell) said, that he was an unsuccessfull Candidate for Grampound last Election, and was at the present moment a Petitioner. That in August, 1817, he received from Isaac Watts, a voter of Grampound, a paper containing the names of the voters who had been bribed by Sir M. Lopez; and that Watts told him the respective sums which had been paid, which he put down against the respective names. That he called on Sir M. Lopez in London. That he told Sir M. that he called, at the desire of Watts, to know what he (Sir M.) intended to do respecting Grampound. If he (Sir M.) would be content with one seat, he (Mr. Teed) might have the other. That witnes then told Sir M. he was acquainred with his proceedings at Grampound, and produced the list he had received from Watts. That Sir M. merely expressed his surprise where the witness could have got so correct a list. That Sir M. said the sums were very correct, except that he had paid more to some than was put down. That witness told Sir M. L. that he and the Electors were subject to a prosecution; that Sir M. then said he would protect the Electors if it cost him 100,000*l.* That he had taken Counsel's opinion; and that the Electors were not liable, because two years had elapsed since the transaction —On his cross-examination by Mr. Adams, Mr. Teed said, that he did not tell Sir M. L that he should be prosecuted but only, that he was liable to prosecution. That the letters were taken from Hoare by Mr. L. with the consent of witness; and that he (witness) did not choose to return them when he discovered their contents.

Mr. Moore, in a very animated speech, argued, on the part of the defendant, that the money in question had been given from charitable motives, to assist the Borough of Grampound, which was at that time in great distress. He commented at considerable length up on the testimony of the various witnesses who had been called on the part of the prosecution. The Mr. Hoares, he said, stood convicted, by their own confession, of the very crime which they were attempting to charge upon Sir Manassch Lopez They were quite unworthy of credit. The Jury should be cautious. If a landlord lowered his rents to assist his tenants, and was afterwards returned by their votes to Parliament, would that constitute bribery? Where was the difference in the present case? The Learned Counsel then commented with some severity upon the evidence of Mr. Teed, and concluded with a hope that, if the Jury entertained any doubt upon the case, they would give the benefit of that doubt to the accused party.

Mr Justice Holroyd summed up the evidence at considerable length, and expressed his opinion, that if the witnesses were to be relied upon the case had been already made out. The Jury, without leaving the box, found the defendant Guilty.

The trial lasted more than four hours; the Court was crowded to excess.

The defendant will be brought up for judgement in the King's Bench in the ensuing Term.

THE KING *v.* ALLEN.

The defendant in this case is one of the persons often referred to in the course of the preceding trial. The indictment charged him with having received 35*l.* from Mr. G. Hunt, at Plymouth, to influence his vote at the Grampound election.

Mr. Serjeant Pell stated the case also to the Jury. They would have, he said, similar evidence laid before them as on the trial just concluded. The defendant was a voter of Grampound; and he afforded another proof, how little the advantages of such high privileges were appreciated by a person of his disposition, who, instead of faithfully discharging his important trust, had suffered himself to be influenced by persons who, he (Serjeant Pell) must say, were even more unworthy than the defendant, inasmuch as the rich tempter is more criminal than the poor tempted. If nothing of this kind was done by persons who have money and those who want it, we should hear less on the subject of parliamentary misrepresentation. His Learned Friend had said that they could not dilinguish where benevolence should begin, or bribery and; he (Serjeant Pell) did not wish, however, to shut up the channels of benevolence from the wealthy to their tenant or dependants. England will never be what it has been, untill the honest tenantry fell their sense of gratitude to their liberal landlords; such influence as this was not to be considered as bribery. But it was very different where a stranger endeavours, by unworthy means, to influence the voters in his favour. The Learned Serjeant concluded by remarking on the evidence which he should bring forward in support of the case, and called.

Mr. Teed who was examined by Mr. Gazelee.—I saw Allen at the last Grampound election: he told me he had received 35*l.* from Mr. Hunt, at Plymouth, and if he did not vote for Sir M. Lopez, he should return the money. Mr. Bennallack aslo charged Allen with having received money; he told him so when Allen proposed himself a candidate. Mr. Bennallack was solicitor for the present sitting Member, Mr. B. objected to Allens

a candidate, stating, that he had received a bribe as well as the rest, and that there was a person present who saw him take the money; it was said publicly before all the the Court, and Allen did not deny it; he persisted in being a candidate, and in voting for himself and Mr. Collett.

Mr. Lambe, by Mr. Williams.—I saw Allen at the last Grampound election, and heard him repeatedly acknowledge that he received 35*l.* from Mr. Hunt, and said, if he did not vote for Mr. Shaw, Sir M. L.'s friend he should return the money.

Mr. Teed, jun. corroborated the testimony of the two preceding witnesses.

Mr. Wm. Hoare deposed, that Allen acknowleged to him having received 35*l.* at Plymouth.

The case of the prosecution being here closed.

Mr. Adams replied at some length, with considerable ability; and the Judge having summed up, the Jury found this defendant also *Guilty*.

The King v. *Symons*.—The defendant is another of the persons mentioned in the trial of *Rex* v. *Lopez*, and also indicted for bribery.—He pleaded *Guilty* by his Counsel.

ATTEMPT TO POISON.

Samuels Hallings was indicted for attempting to poison his own mother.

Patience Hallings deposed—I am mother of the prisoner; we lived together in Feb. last; one day, in the early part of that month, he came home just before dark; I had boiled some white-pot for supper, and had served it up in two dishes, and went to an adjoining house for a candle, and lighted it; soon after, it was put out, by what means I know not; we begin to eat, and I observed it had a bad taste; soon after I was taken sick.

Mary Luxton sworn.—I live near the last witness; prisoner gave me 1½*d.* to get some mercury to posion rats, which I gave him on the 6th Feb.; it was in two papers, and "poison" was written on both.—[Arsenic in the coun- is frequently called mercury.]

Two witnesses deposed, that when they apprehended prisoner, part of the poison in a paper was produced, when prisoner said, "I have given some of that to my mother; I shall be hanged; I had the poison of Betty Luxton; I sent my mother for a candle, and I put it out, saying, we can eat our suppers in the dark; I gave her two-thirds, and threw the rest upon the dung-heap; mother tasted something bad; she said it must be poison." Other corroborative proofs were given.

Mr. G. Owen, surgeon, deposed to the state in which Mrs. Hallings was found, and conceived she had taken strong poison. Prisoner also confessed to him having given the poison to his mother. The Jury found him *Guilty*.

LONDON, March 24, 1819.

Mr. Brougham presented a petition last night in the House of Commons, which brought into discussion the management of New South Wales. We must do the Hon. Member the justice to say, however, that he adopted the most guarded and candid tone in the observations with which he accompanied the Petition, so much so, indeed, as almost to nulify its allegations. We should like to see the temperate course always pursued; and more especially when the character of an individual is at issue, whose residence in a foreign station, makes it inevitable that the accusation should remain for many months unknown to him. We have lately pressed this argument more than once; and we only require a little of the exquisite self-complacency of the Morning Paper which yesterday announced that "attempts to wring fresh grants from the public, would be more cauciously undertaken in future," in consequence of interference with respect to the Duke of York's grant!—to fancy that we have produced in Mr. Brougham the candour we are so much inclined to applaud. Leaving, however, such whimsical conceits to those whom it better becomes, we shall only express a hope, that on every occasion where accusations are made upon *ex-parte* evidence which must always be the case, while they rest upon averments of a Petition, some regard will be had for that noble principle of British jurisprudence which assumes every man to be innocent till his guilt is proved.

With respect to Governor M'Quarrie, there does not seem to be the slightest ground for impeaching his personal character. Mr. Brougham very justly stated, indeed, that supposing the allegations of the Petitioners to be true, the evils combained of evere the evils of the systems under which the colony of New South Wales is administered. There had been no arbitrary, or indiscreet violation of established, or better, practice, on the part of the Governor; he had set no regulation at defiance, to indulge his own will; he had suspended no legol powers to substitute his individual authority. We would observe, too, that complaints from persons in that colony, whether convicts or free settlers, should be viewed with peculiar distrust, and received with great reluctance. It would be dangerous to let an opinion prevail there, that any attack against the Governor found a ready reception at home. We must not forget the desperate and abandoned character of the population, and that a power approaching very nearly to despotic, can alone be answerable for the tranquillity of the settlement. A society, which in its very elements is composed of crime, and vice, and immorality is not to be controlled by the exercise of laws, whose administration is guarded and checked by that variety of forms which are necessary to secure the liberties of an enlightened State. Before the law could speak, its function would be annihilated, because the majority would be interested to unite for that end. In other societies, the bad form the exception, and their evil tendencies are kept down by the combined authority of opinion, and of the lawas. But in a society like that of New South Wales, it is the determined activity of prompt and certain punishment alone, which can restrain the vicious, and coerce them into better habits.

With this view of the question, independently of the consideration of established practice, the conduct of General M'Quarrie will be found, we have no doubt, free from all reproach. The most honorable testimony to his general character was given last night by every Member who spoke upon the subject. As to the complaint of Williams, we have no hesitation in saying, that Governor M'Quarrie was justified in doing what he did, supposing the case to be as the petitioner himself has represented it. It is downright folly to argue that any man who is actively employed in embarrassing a Governor, or a Government, should be employed and patronised by that Governor or that Government. We hope there is no crime in giving what we have to give, to our friends rather than our enemies.

A Dutch Mail arrived this morning, bringing papers to the 20th instant. An article from Brussels states that the French exiles in that city were impatiently awaiting some measure on the part of Louis XVIII. which would enable them to return to France. The recent events in that country certainly justify the very natural hope that they will be permitted to share in the clemency which has been extended to their associates. Nor is this anticipation confined to the banished rebels who are in the Netherlands. According to intelligence from Frankfort, Carnot is moving nearer to France, that he may be ready when called.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Bentenzorg, in Batavia, on the 2d of October. No serious damage was occasioned by it.

Letters have been received from Madrid to the 11th instant, and others from Cadiz a few days earlier in date. Although the Spanish Government had been compelled to give up the plan with respect to the increased duties in the several ports, yet trade in general throughout the kingdom seemed to be completely stagnant. The only bustle at Cadiz was owing to the preparations for the expedition which was augmenting daily; the troops drawn from the interior before Cadiz ammounted to several thousand men, which were kept in constant exercise.

We have received the Paris Papers of Sunday last. They contain the commencement of the Election Law, which grew stormy towards its conclusion. No further mention is made of the reported destruction of Messina by an earthquake. We should hope therefore it is untrue. The news came through Marseilles, and was dated on the 11th inst.: but advices from the Agent to Lloyd's of the 12th do not mention the circumstance.

The following are extracts:—

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, March 20.

"M. Roi ascended the tribune, and detailed to the Chamber the results which had been decided upon, to apply the funds arising from the sale of forests for the benefit of the Sinking Fund. The hopes anticipated from this resource, he observed, had not been deceived. The sales only commenced in the month of June offers of purchase had arrived from all quarters of the kingdom. The sales effected up to the end of 1818 had been disposed of at advantage of more than one-sixth above their estimated value. After stating some directions which had been given to the Collectors in the Provinces relative to the employments of the Communal Funds, M. Roi concluded by congratulating the Chamber upon the future appropriation of the revenue, which would be exclusively destined to consolidate their institutions and promote the public welfare.

"The Minister of Finance succeeded to the tribune; he observed, that that the Chamber had been informed, that the exigencies of the State, for 1819, required a sum of 889,210,000 francs, and that it had been demonstrated to them, that the country had resources to meet them without adding to the existing taxes. A country, whose resouces were artificial, could not have surmounted the cristis which France had endured; but their territory was rich in its soil, its trade, its credit, and above all, in an industrious population. The promptness and exactitude with which the taxes were called, proved incontestibly the faculty of the contributors. The Minister proceeded to review the various branches of the public revenue: the land tax, he observed, was estimated at the sum of 363,553,000 fraccs for 1819. This tax was partially grievous, on account of its unequal asessment; but Ministers, though they had its defects in view, judged it infinitely preferable, and more safe, to wait a less hazardous, and less necessitous period for retrenching their resources, by reducing it. A long peace would admit of great allevation, and he entertained the hope, that next year some measure might be adopted favourable to landed proprietors. The Minister concluded, by presenting a *projet* of law, authorising the collection of taxes, duties. &c. on different branches of the revenue, to the amount required for the service of the year 1819.

"The *projet* was ordered to be registered, and refered to the Committees.

"The Chamber then formed itselt into a Secret Committee. The order of the day called for the discussion of the Resolution of the Chamber of Peers, tending to modify the Law of Elections.

"M. Martin de Gray, the first speaker inscribed, in an energetic speech, opposed the resolution. The vague terms of it, he said, were only a veil to culpable intentions: it was a dangerous infringement upon the representative system: the abolition of the Charter was preferable. It was an insult to two-fifths of the Chamber, ellected by virtue of the law. In support of the injudicious tendency of the proposition, he called the attention of the Chamber to the numerous petitions with which they were assailed. 'Observe, (said he, in conclusion,, that public confidence is shaken, thousand of electors are animated with indignant feelings, as are also the inferior classes, who look to them for support; may I never witness the troubles to which this inconceivable attempt may lead!"

"M. de Bourdonnaye deprecated the conclusions of the Count Beugnot, and spoke in favour of the Resolution. He said the Commission had decided, without discussing the proposition, under the influence ot views foreign to the question. A majority of the Peers had decided upon the necessity of useful changes in the elective system, and this was a strong presumption in reply to the rancorous epithets which had been lavished upon the proposed amelioration. He could prove, that the present Law of Elections was vague and arbitrary in its tenor, and that it enabled the King's Ministers to exercise an influence in that Chamber hostile so public liberty; and in support of this assertion he referred to the abuse of fraudulent patents, and affirmed, that by payment of 25 francs, individuals were eligible to exercise the rights of an elector, by which means legitimate electors were deprived of their rights, inasmuch as, only a tenth of the latter presented themselves at the Electoral Colleges, and consequently the patentees were masters of the elections.

M. Boin defended the Law of Elections in the principal points which had been made subjects of attack, and dilated upon the ill-judged reforms which were attempted. Insisting upon the danger of a division of the Electoral Colleges, he said, that it would be *condemning them to death*.

"M. de Villele next succeded to the tribune: he declared, that he wished to appeal to the reason, not to the passions of, the Chamber. He would reject all discussion foreign to the subject. He complained, that the first article of the Law of Elections was dangerous in its principle; inasmuch, as it removed real and admitted fictitious electors; it permitted, by patents, the purchase of the right of voting, which the Charter had confined to landed proprietors; to judge of the abuse of this system, he referred them to the list; they would there see the validity of the rights of the electors inscribed. After stating, that the system of centralisation by Electoral Colleges was inconvenient, and precluded the attendance of numerous electors; that Prefects had too much influence in the formation of the lists, and that no means existed of verifying those operations. He concluded by voting in favour of the resolution.

"M. de St Aulaire, declared, that he did not ascend the tribune to reason upon the grounds of the question, but to notice what had been advanced by M. de Villele. It was evidently the College of the Gard to which that Hon. Member had alluded; but he (M. de St. Aulaire) protested that he was in error. The Deputies of that Department obtained at the first scrutiny nearly 1000 votes on a total of 1400 electors. It had been signified, that 45 electors were ineligible. He did not think that they were struck off, but could it be said, that they were introduced by the influence of the Prefect? Of what importance was so ample an addition? The administration was not without influence was legitimate: it had been employed to persuade the Protestants, that they could exercise their elective rights without danger; that they should be protected even against their assassins. 'You speak,' (said M. Saint Aulaire,) of the elections of 1818, and I now refer to those of 1815; they ought to have taken place on the 21st; on the 27th, 13 Protestant electors had their throats cut; others in dismay, withdrew to the mountains. Last year, the same Deputies of 1815 again presented themselves at the Electoral College. The former crimes not having been punished, the same fears were entertained; and the Administration were necessitated to adopt means to ally them"

"M. de Villelle again ascended the tribune. 'If,' said he, 'crimes were committed in 1815, the Government ought and should punish them; but crimes committed four years ago cannot repair abuses committed last year.' (Cries on the left side, that the general order of the discussion ought not to be interrupted by the details of such incidents.)

"M. Guilhem, depnty for the department of Finisterre, claimed leave to state a fact. The assembly became tumultuous.

"The President was called upon to put it to the vote whether the order of speaking as inscribed should be observed.

"M. de Courvoisier thought that M. Guilhem ought not to be prevented from communicating a single fact.

"M. Laine and the Keeper of the Seals were successfully heard on this point.

"M. Chauvelin said, that erroneous statements ought to receive a direct reply.

"M. Guilhem ascended the tribune, and referred to an elector presented as not having the right of voting, through he had shed his blood for the country, and paid 500 francs of taxes. (The tumult increased and drowned the voice of the Speaker. The sitting broke up, and the Secret Committee was adjourned to Monday the 22d instant.

[*From the Courier.*

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF CHANCERY, PRIVATE HEARING.

Wednesday, March 24.

Lady Frances Emily Vane Tempest, an Infant and a Ward of Court, by her next Friend, M. A. Taylor, Esq. M. P. v. *Lord Stewart, the Countess of Antrim, Orde, and Others.*

It will be recollected that this was a Petition of Mrs. Taylor, the paternal aunt and testamentary guardian of the infant, praying that his Lordship would revise his judgment confirming the Master's report, that a marriage with the defendant, Lord Stewart, was a fit and proper one for the infant, as new facts had come to her knowledge since his Lordship's decision. The Petition was heard on its merits in his Lordship's private room, to the exclusion of all persons except the Counsel engaged in it. His Lordship, at that time, postponed his judgment, but yesterday delivered his written judgment to the parties to the following effect, viz.:—"That his Lordship did not see any thing in the new petition that ought to make him change his former opinion, which confirmed the Master's report, that it

...and proper marriage for the infant." ... dismissed.

EAST INDIA-HOUSE.

A General Court of Proprietors of East India stock was held yesterday for the purpose of transacting a variety of business.

The CHAIRMAN (James Pattison, Esq.) laid before the Court copies of resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, being warrants for annuities, or pensions ...bmitted to the House of Commons since the last Court.

Mr. HUME requested that the list should be read, which having been done, he expressed his dissatisfaction at the pension of 150£ per annum which was given to Mr. Grant, late assistant in the Examiner's office. This gentleman had been introduced to the India-house in 1817. After a few months' services he had retired, and he was now about to receive a pension of 150 a-year. He now gave notice, that unless the grant was satisfactorily explained, he would at the next Court move a resolution condemnatory of the proceeding as wasteful and extravagant.

The CHAIRMAN moved, that the Court do confirm the resolution of the general Court of the 16th of December last, granting a pension of 800l. per annum to Mr.—now Sir William Doveton, late of the St, Helena civil establishment.

After a short conversation, in which Mr. R. JACKSON, Mr. GRANT, and Mr. LOWNDES took part, the motion was agreed to

The Court, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, also agreed to the Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the 27th Jan. and 19th February, for the formation of two funds, one for the granting annuities to the widows and children of officers in the home department, the other for granting a similar provision to the widows and children of elders and extra clerks.

The CHAIRMAN then moved, that an addition of 500l. per annum be made to the salary of Lieut.-Col. Salmond, Examiner of Indian Correspondence, which was agreed to after some observations from Mr. HUME who impressed on the Court of Directors the necessity of having persons in readiness to perform the duties which were now intrusted to Col. Salmond, in case of his death or resignation.

The CHAIRMAN then moved, that the Court approve of the Resolution of the Court of Directors, granting 66 000 rupees, and interest, at the rate of 6 per cent thereon, to Mr. Wilkinson, for losses sustained by him.

It appeared from the documents laid before the Court, that in the year 1811 the Bengal Government permitted a free trade in saltpetre to be carried on; and in consequence of this permission Mr. Wilkinson embarked very largely in that traffic and engaged the subrenters of several districts to furnish him with saltpetre for five years. In 1812 however, the Bengal Government asserted their right to a monopoly in the trade, and the consequence was, that Mr. Wilkinson sustained heavy losses, which this sum of 66,000 rupees was meant to cover.

Mr. WILKINSON, in a speech of considerable length explained the transaction in question, and complained of the state of torturing suspense in which he had been kept for so many years.

Mr. FORBES expressed his perfect confidence in the justice of Mr. Wilkinson's claim; and as he conceived the sum of 66,000 rupees was not equivalent to the losses he had sustained, he would move, that the farther consideration of the question be adjourned to the 21st of April. In the interim, he meant to give notice to the Court of Directors, that he should move an enlargement of the sum to be paid to Mr. Wilkinson, to 2 lacs—88,000.

After some conversation as to the point of order, the question was adjourned to the 21st of April.

[*The Courier*,—*March* 25.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MARCH 23D.

GOVERNOR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. Brougham said, he held in his hand Petitions from two individuals, of the names of Williams and Blake, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Macquarrie, Governor of New South Wales. He felt it his duty to present them to the House, because they were couched in temperate and respectful language. The truth of the statements which these Petitions contained, must rest entirely with the parties by whom they were signed. He wished however to state, that he had made an inquiry, as to the respectability of the petitioners, in a quarter of great respectability itself, and he found that the individuals were not of a description, that could be suspected of a desire wilfully to mislead the House. The Petitioners might appear to bear hard on the gentleman whose conduct was complained of—but he really considered the faults imputed to him, to be much more the errors of the system than of the man. He was placed in a situation of high, and almost uncontrolled authority, over a distant settlement, under circumstances of a very peculiar nature. He meant with respect to the persons composing the population of the colony—which, when Governor Macquarrie first went out, comprised a great number of convicts. That was not now the case—one-half of the population consisting of 20,000 persons was formed solely of free settlers, who never were in the situation of convicts—but, some years ago, a considerable majority of the inhabitants were undoubtedly transported from this country. Hence he inferred, that they ought to deal leniently with a gentleman in this situation. If he had overstepped those bounds, within which a sound discretion would have taught him to confine himself. Still, if he believed the whole of the facts stated, even the extenuatory circumstances he had mentioned, could not go near to excuse, much less to justify, the conduct he had adopted. The charges against him were several. First, that he arbitrarily administered the law, and levied taxes, without any proper authority for so doing. The sum he raised was said to be 21,000*l*. per annum, which he caused to be collected, without having the King's commission for that purpose. Now, he believed, that no instrument, under the Great Seal, supposing that Governor Macquarrie had one, could authorise the levying and collecting taxes, except in a conquered country. Taxes could not be imposed without a constitution or civil government, and it was always a part of such constitution, that the taxes to be paid by the people should be assessed by themselves. The taxes were principally laid on articles imported, and 10s. per gallon was charged on spirits brought into the colony. If Governor Macquarrie did not originate this [illegible], was levied by him. It was next alleged that he had applied the money thus collected in an irregular manner. His accounts were subject to no audit. Persons were indeed appointed to act as auditors, but they held other functions, incompatible with the duties of such a situation. The money was issued by the Treasurer, and the only audit was, a comparison between the disbursements and the Governor's warrants. It was also a subject of complaint, that when he levied a tax, he granted exemptions to persons connected with his household, who were not called on to pay, while the rest of the colony were obliged to bear the burden. This, it was alleged, was also done with reference to a tax he had imposed for the maintenance of a turnpike-road. General charges were made against him with respect to his administration of the municipal law. It was said that he punished persons for offences unknown to the municipal law of this country; and, to sum up all, that he acted arbitrarily and improperly. The House would deal as they thought fit with these general charges; but there was one of a specific nature, to which he requested their particular attention, brought by the Petitioner, Blake. He had already complained of the outrage that had been committed on him by General Macquarrie's orders. Two years ago his Petition was presented to this House—he had renewed it last year, and, not having received any redress, he, for the third time brought his complaint before Parliament. The complaint was, that the Governor had issued an order to the common hangman of the colony to punish Blake, who was a free settler, and two other persons, who were convicts, with 25 lashes on their bare backs—for nothing which the law of this country dealt with as a criminal offence—but for a mere trespass; for having, contrary to the Governor's good will and pleasure, walked across a piece of ground, which (whether property or not he could not say) he had caused to be fenced in. No desposition was taken on oath—no witness was examined, even, not on oath. Those persons did not even know directly with what they were charged. They were placed in confinement, and had this punishment inflicted on them, and then, for the first time, they understood it was for the offence he had stated—for a mere common trespass; nor did they ever hear any other cause assigned. Blake, he understood, was a man of respectable character in the colony. He had, two years ago, caused a statement of his case to be made to the House, and that circumstance, as the fact never was contradicted, afforded an additional confirmation that his statement was true. The other Petition was from an individual of the name of Williams, a printer, who had carried on that trade at the Cape of Good Hope for some time, and afterwards went to New South Wales. What his reasons for removing were he did not know, but he did go to New South Wales, having, as he himself aleged, previously obtained the permission of Lord Bathurst, but according to Governor Macquarrie's account, without any leave obtained. However that might be, having arrived there, he was employed by Mr. Howe, the Government printer, but after some time incurred the displeasure of the Governor, by signing, with others, some Petitions sent to England, to be presented to the House of Commons, against him. He accordingly commanded Howe to discharge him, and not to take him into employment in future, without assigning any other reason, or alleging any other offence, then his having put his name to the Petitions. This direction had been communicated in a letter which the Petitioner said he had perused. He said further that he had not taken a copy of the letter, but that he had read it with so much attention as to be able to recollect its substance with sufficient correctness. The Petitioner then proceeded to state the contents of the letter, and he (Mr. Brougham) requested the serious attention of the of the House, while he should read them, because supposing the Petitioner to have been really agrieved, a Petition to that House was the only means in his power of procuring redress, under existing circumstances. Mr. Brougham then read the copy of the letter to the following effect. It was addressed "George Howe," and signed Macquarrie.

"Sir—Understanding you have in your employment a man, named Williams, who came to this Colony without any license, but whom, from motives of humanity, I have allowed to remain [illegible] appearing that the said Williams put his signature to [illegible] Petition to the House of Commons against my person and government; and it being by determination that persons of such description should not be allowed to hold any situation under my government, I hereby direct you to discharge him from your service."

From this, continued the Hon. Gentleman, it would be at least gathered, that the Governor had written some such letter to the government printer. Mr. Howe obeyed the mandate, and dismissed the Petitioner. There were one or two other allegations, but he had stated the substantial part of the Petitions, and he thought they shewed with irresistible force, the necessity of a parliamentary inquiry into the state of the colony and the conduct of the Governor. He was willing to make great allowances for an individual is his situation; he knew that the state of the colony had been very different at the time he went out from what it was at present; that having then been chiefly composed of convicts, a rigorous system of police and government had been taken up, perhaps of necessity, and that it was now a matter of difficulty to abandon that, and adopt such changes as were suited to the existing circumstances of the settlement.—But, granting all that, he should still press upon Government the absolute necessity of lending their attention to the colony. It was becoming of great importance, and would soon be the most important settlement we had; it was now in its infancy, and the pursuing a bad system at the commencement would be probably attended with dangerous, or even fatal effect. With respect to the impuled offence of the last petitioner, Williams, the people in New South Wales, or any other colony, had an undoubted right to complain to Parliament of whatever they saw, or thought they saw amiss in the conduct of the Governor; and their complaints were the more entitled to attention, on account of their absence, and the total want of any other remedy for their wrongs. Until Governor Macquarrie left his government there was no remedy to be had by action, or in any other way, *there*—till he arrived in this country there was no remedy to be had *here*. At the same time he admitted that there were objections to Parliament taking the business of investigation into their own hands, and that there were difficulties in the way of parliamentary investigation into the alleged miscouduct of the individual while exercising the powers of the government. But he should put it to the good sense of the Government, whether enough had not appeared to induce them to set on foot an inquiry into the behaviour of the Governor, as well as the condition of the settlement.

A Member, whose name we could not learn, said, that having known Governor Macquarrie many years, he could not help expressing his surprise at the allegations he had heard brought forward against him. If they were true, he must have wholly changed his character—he must have entirely renounced those qualities which had in former times uniformely procured for him the love of his intimates, and the respect of his acquaintances.—(*Hear*)—He must, moreover, have completely altered his line of conduct since he first went to Botany Bay; for, shortly after his arrival, public testimonies appeared of his humanity in the exercise of his office. On his arrival in that country the duties he had to perform were most arduous; to set a side usurped authority—to introduce order and regular government, for disorder and licentiousness. Previous to his arrival, all the bonds that knit civil society together had been in a great measure dissolved—concubinage generally prevailed and all respect for religion nearly was lost. His object had therefore, been to reason and put on regularity, to re-establish the institution of marriage, and beget, a respect and observance of the Sabbath. To effect all that, had naturally brought down a great deal of reproach on him from the inhabitants who had been accustomed to the former modes of life. At the same time, he was as anxious as any other Member in the House, both for the sake of Governor Macquarrie's character, and the interests of justice, that ample investagation should take place.

Mr. Manning said, that Governor Macquarrie was a man of the highest honour and reputation. He had served for eighteen years with great credit in the army in Bombay, and also in the London. Staff under Lord Harrington.

General Hart said, he thought it due to Governor Macquarrie to state, that having enjoyed his friendship for 30 years, he had never in [illegible] known a person of more unexceptionable character, or who would be less capable of acting so as to merit the imputations thrown out against him.

Mr. Forbes defended and eulogised the character of Governor Macquarrie. He considered that the complaints of oppression, coming at one time from the free settlers, and another from the convicts, made it probable that the conduct of the Governor was impartial. He thought the neceity of imposing restrictions on the importation of spirits into a place like the settlement at New Shout Wales obvious. An instance came within his own knowledge of a ship carrying out that article to the settlement being compelled to return without landing it; yet the vessel had been the property of an intimate friend of the Governors. Another circumstances which shewed his impartiality was, that when the Chief Justice was sent out, one of the regulations he laid down was, that no person who had gone out as a convict should have liberty to act as a solicitor in his court; a regulation which would both have excluded many convicts who had been accustomed to act in that capacity with a fair character, and throw the whole of the business into the hands of one person, who went out with himself. The Governor very properly interposed his authority to prohibit the execution of the order; and he (Mr. Forbes) had seen an extract of a letter from a member of the government, entirely approving of his conduct in that instance. He was not hostile to the most extensive inquiry that could be instituted against the gallant officer.

Mr. Wilberforce thought the deduction could not fairly be made, from the information which had appeared, that Governor Macquarrie had pursued a middle, impartial course, between the two clases of inhabitants. He had the honour to have been acquainted with that gentleman before he left this country; and all he had perceived of his character, and from his language, he thought him entiled to the appellation of a gallant officer. But saying that, he could not forget the principles he had imbibed from being born under the British Constitution, and which had been confirmed by all he had seen and all he had learned, that the possession of absolute power had the most corrupt and baneful influence over the human mind. And he must infer, that the Gentleman in question must be something more than human if it had not affected his temper and character.—(*Hear*,

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hear.)—The first of its effects was choking up the avenues to information on the state of things; flattery followed, and friends frequently bestowed praises, of which others, without their prepossessions, might think the subject wholly unworthy. The Hon. Gentleman then detailed at length the circumstances of a prosecution for a gross libel brought by a Captain in New South Wales against the Secretary to the Colony, and in which, thought a verdict had been found against the Defendant, with damages for 200*l.* which by law was irreversible, the Secretary had after trial given notice that he would appeal to the Governor: Of the issue of the business he (Mr. Wilberforce) had not received an account. But he had learned that the Captain had been turned out of the barracks in a most disgraceful manner. He thought that the one Gentleman, whom it was the intention of Government, to dispatch to the settlement for the purpose of inquiry, would be entirely unable to execute his task effectually, even with the assistance of a Secretary; and that two or three Commissioners at least should be employed on the mission, with power to redress, as well as a commission to investigate. The Honourable Gentleman then alluded to the miserable condition of the female convicts, and pressed on the House the danger of constantly sending out ships full of convicts to a place so demoralized. With reference to the subject immediately in discussion, he wished it to be recollected, that absolute power had often destroyed the best of characters, and turned men of the most humane and tender dispositions into cruel tyrants. The description of the Roman Emperor (Galba) was familiar to the minds of Members—

"Consensu omnium capax imperii, nisi imperasset."

He trusted that Gentlemen opposite would not content themselves with a general declaration of the necessity of inquiry, but either bring forward a direct proposition, or agree to it, if made by others.

Mr. Forbes and Mr. Wilberforce mutually explained.

Sir James Mackintosh had long known Governor Macquarrie, and always considered him to be a man of honour and humanity.

Mr. Goulburn thought any apparent evils in the administration were to be traced to the circumstances of the colony rather than the character of the Governor to whose honourable character he was ready as far as he could judge from public documents, to add his testimony. Of the necessity of strict regulations respecting the conduct of the free settlers, as well as the convicts, in such a place as New South Wales, all must be persuaded; and he would impress upon the House, that if the laws were broken, whether by free settlers or convicts, the transgressors, to whatever class they belonged, had no right to complain if they suffered the legal consequences of their offending. He said that, because he thought the first petitioner, Blake, precisely in that situation. There was a large piece of ground in the settlement, called the Governor's demesne; though it was not his property, it was turned to the same uses exactly as Hyde Park here. All persons were permitted to go into it, and remain in it so long as they conducted themselves with propriety. The ground was walled in, and disorderly people began to break down the wall in various, place for the purpose of more easy and unobserved entrance, and the place was made the scene of most indecent and licentious irregularities. That went on for some time; but at last the Governor issued an order, that whoever should be discovered breaking down the wall should be subjected to the punishment usual there, that is, be brought before a Magistrate, and receive such corporeal chastisement as he should direct. Blake, with his two companions, was discovered so offending, and was so punished. Such a proceeding had not been new, it had been common and familiar, and Governor Macquarrie thought himself justified in doing what had been constantly done before. As for Williams, he knew nothing of his case. Respecting the duties levied on the importation of spirits, it had never been complained of till lately, when a case had in consequence been submitted to the Law Officers, who were of opinion, that the tax could not be demanded without authority of Parliament, and it would therefore be his duty, in the course of a fortnight, to submit a proposition to the House, for placing the duty on importation on its legal and proper footing. The delay in sending out a Commissioner had sprung from the difficulty of finding a person properly qualified to accept the situation; and in case of the unfortunate decease of Mr. Biggs, the gentleman who was to accompany him as Secretary was very well fitted to act in his place.

Mr. Wilberforce rose to state, that he had in his hand an affidavit made by Williams, one of the Petitioners, wherein he voluntarily made oath, that he went to New South Wales on the recommendation of John Barrow, Esq. of the Admiralty; and further that he had acted as chief Government Printer at the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Brougham made some remarks not audible.

Mr. Bennet said, that offences should be punished in New South Wales as they were in this country, and animadverted on the conduct of the Government in having laid a tax on the importation of spirits, as well as on every ship that went out there, without the authority of Parliament. It was, he said, impossible, as long as absolute power was vested in Governors, as long as they considered themsanctioned in their conduct against the principles of the Constitution, not to have cases of injustice and oppression brought before the public view. He thought the Legislature was bound to institute an immediate inquiry. He would, therefore, give notice, that on Friday next he should move that it be an instruction to the Committee on Gaols to inquire immediately into the state of New South Wales.

Mr. Brougham said the common law of England, and the statute law, so far as it approaches the common law, clearly and expressly are the laws of the Colonies—they are the laws of New South Wales. Where Englishmen go out to the Colonies they carry the common law with them as their birth-right. The birth-right of an Englishman is the common law, and he carries it with him wherever he goes.—The Petitions were ordered to lie on the table.

[*The Globe*,—*March* 24.

Selections.

Philip the Second, king of Macedonia, coming from a banquet, a woman come to demand justice: he listened to the affair, and then gave judgment against her "*I appeal*," said the woman: "*And to whom do you appeal?*" said the king. "*To Philip fasting*," replied she. Struck with these words, the king examined the business [illegible] judgment in her favour.

Another woman, [illegible] sing affair, he put her off from day to day. At length, tired out with his delays, "*Cease being a king*, (said she, in a dignified manner,) *if you will not render justice to your subjects*." Far from being displeased will her boldness, Philip immediately decided on her complaint.

MR. GENTZ.

M. Gentz, a favourite with the allied sovereigns, and their secretary at Aix-la-Chapelle, has published a pamphlet at Vienna, which has been translated and re-published in London, containing, among other equally extraordinary doctrines, the following strictures on the state of the press of this country:

"The constitution produced the freedom of the press; but it did not overlook the abuses and the dangers of that freedom; it has, during a whole century, prosecuted them by inadequate penal laws and impotent forms; it has at length been compelled to abandon the field to them, and if it still subsist, it is because it has maintained itself, not by, but in spite of the degenerate liberty of the press. But why should a question of this kind be driven to its utmost extremity? Why calculate how large a dose of corrupting and destroying matter a state may receive without accomplishing its destruction? If the licentiousness of the press do not actually threaten the existence of England, is it no evil to poison all the sources, both public and private, of her moral life? The disorganizing principles which the periodical pamphleteers, particularly those of the common order, instil into the lower classes of the people, are truly alarming in their nature; but still more alarming when it is considered that the men who promulgate them exercise an unbounded control over the opinion of millions of readers, who cannot procure the antidote of better writings. These perfidious demagogues incessantly address the people in declamations on violated rights, deluded hopes, and real or imaginary sufferings. Every burthen which may fall heavy on individuals, every accidental difficulty, every inconvenience produced by the change of times and circumstances, is represented as the immediate effect of the incapability, selfishness, and culpable blundering of the administration. The most criminal and absurd designs are imputed to the ministers; and, lest the oppressed should delay to seek redress at their own hands, the future is painted them in blacker colours than the present; thus a thick cloud of dejection, bitterness, and discontent is spread over the nation; men's minds are filled with hostile aversions and gloomy anxieties; and the poor man is at last deprived of comfort, cheerfulness, and all enjoyment of life. Every feeling of satisfaction and security, and of confidence in the government, the tranquil and willing obedience of the people, their steady resignation under unavoidable sacrifices, and all the fruits and ornaments of a good constiution are falsified, perverted, and discouraged by the harpy hands of these iniquitious scribblers. That neither the intellectual or moral cultivation of the people can prosper in such a state of political corruption is self-evident."

Now The only abuse of the press in England arises from the policy of judges, who frequently seek, by every means, to baffle individuals in their attempts to obtain redress for private libels, for the purpose of confounding the free use of the press on legitimate public objects, with its abuses on private subjects, and rendering it generally obnoxious. This is the only just ground of objection to the liberty of the press in England; but it has no connection with *its legitimate use in animadverting on the public conduct of public men. and in advocating the truth on all subjects of public interest.* M. Gentz is one of those base, though adroit sycophants of power, who hopes, by the aid of special pleading, misrepresentation, and sophistry, to turn from its natural course that current of reason which happily threatens all usurpations and abuses of power in every part of Europe. He is, as an author, playing the part of Gifford, Croker, and Southey, in England; and has undertaken to conduct a court review in Germany, on the plan of that infamous Quarterly Review, which disgraces the press of London, and insults the principles of the English nation.

The strictures on a late article in the Edinburgh Review, on the state of parties, which were extensively read in Drakard's Stamford paper, have been re-printed in a pamphlet. We agree with the writer that the Whigs, as a party, ought to be abandoned, and that a new denomination of the friends of reform is necessary to give consistency to their operations. The public appear to be exhausted by the jargon of parties; and, as parliamentary reform appears to be the *summum bonum* of politics, it apears to us that the generic name of every honest politician ought to be that of "parliamentary reformer."

Newgate, and other poems, by the Rev. Dr. Halloran, cannot fail to excite a considerable sensation in favour of their unfortunate author. It is not for us at present to canvass the justice of Dr. H.'s sentence; but we can assure our readers, that the person who is thus lost to his country is a man of taste and genius, and displays in the pamphlet before us much of the true poet. "The secrets of the prison-house" he has painted with striking and frightful fidelity, and occasionally with touches of genuine pathos. The testimonials subjoined, as to the character of the author, are numerous, and uncommonly creditable.

Mr. Israel Worsley having preached an eloquent sermon at Plymouth, on the death of Sir Samuel Romilly, has published the same for the gratification of the Christian and literary world.

The romance of Mr. Lourdoueix, called *Charenton, or Follies of the Age*, has been translated with great spirit. As an exhibition of the errors and foibles of which mankind are the unavoidable patients, it may be read with some of the works of Voltaire and of our own Swift,

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EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS. FROM RAPHAEL'S CARTOONS AND THE ELGIN MARBLES' BY MR. HAYDON'S PUPILS.

PRIVATE DAY.—Though the weather was so unfavourable on Saturday, the private exhibition was attended in the most distinguished manner; many of the Nobility of the highest rank, most of the Foreign Ministers in town, and many Ladies of Fashion, honoured Mr. Haydon by their presence. The Drawings made a decided impression on all. Among the company were—

His Grace the Duke of Argyll the Marquis of Lansdown, Earl Grosvenor, Countess Mulgrave and daughters, Lord Radstock and daughters, Lord Aston, Baroness de Rolle, Sir John and the Misses Swinburne, Sir W. Elford, Sir W. Pepys and daughters, Sir W. and Lady Knighton, Sir Robert Moorson, Sir J. Grey Fgerton, Lady Rowley, Miss Rowley, and Mrs. Hammond; Hon. Aug. Phipps, Hon. General Phipps, Hon. Miss Murray, Lady Bernard, Baron de Stieneld, the Swedish Minister; Baron de Humboldt, the Prussian Minister; Barón de Just, the Saxon Minister; M. Wagner, Charge d' Affaires for Wurtemburg; M. de Bludoff, W, Hamilton, Esq. Foreign Office; H. Bankes, Esq. M. P.; John Barrow, Esq. Ridley Colburne, Esq. M. P.; Right Hon. G. Tierney, Esq. M. P. Right Hon. J. H. Frere, Esq. C. Wynn, Esq. M. P.; T. Come, Esq. Coleridge the Poet, and Turner the Painter, &c. with several other distinguished person,

There certainly never was more unanimity of sentiment as to the merit of any works of Art; many foreigners of distinction were astonished that the young men had never left their native country. Chalk Drawings in any country were never carried to such perfection before, or combined, with a correct form, so many qualities appertaining to a picture.

LORD ERSKINE.—The marriage of this eminent Lawyer is not generally known, although it took place so far back as October last, at Gretna Green It is certain that little notice of this remarkable event has appeared in the public prints. In October his Lordship arrived at Gretna, accompanied by Miss Sarah Buck, the present Lady Erskine, by whom he had had several children out of the pale of wedlock. He was dressed in fashionable female attire, with a large Leghorn bonnet and long veil. On the arrival of the officiating Priest of the temple of Hymen, his Lordship threw off his dress, and appeared in *propria persona*, and the usual ceremeny being gone through, the parties were declared man and wife! His Lordship again put on his female vestments and was on the point of taking his departure, when his son, the Hon. Thoms Erskine, made his appearance in a chaise and four; but the knot was tied, and shortly after, the new married couple drove off. The bride is about thirty-seven years old,—the noble bridegroom nearly seventy. The object of this very extraordinary step is said to be for the purpose of legalizing the children of this connexion. who according to Scottish law cease to be illegitimate on the marriage of their parents at any time.

Lord Erskine was taken suddenly ill on Saturday night, while on a visit to his Royal Highness the Duke of York at Oatlands. The attack happened after the family retired to rest. The Earl of Lauderdale, who was also a visitor, was called up, and paid every attention to his afflicted friend. Medical assistance was immediately procured, and forty ounces of blood were taken from his Lordship, an operation by which he felt himself greatly relieved. This is the first serious illness experienced by his Lordship during an active, and for the greater part of it, a very laborious life.

PRICE CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R.
Cotton Ahmood,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	160	0	00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		205	0	00
Ditto Bownaghur,	per Cwt.	235	0	00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		207	0	00
Ditto Limree Wadwan,	New.	235	0	00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		205	0	00
Ditto Kutch,	on board.	215	0	00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		205	0	00
Mangrole and Pore,	nominal	10	0	00
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag	8	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	do. do.	3	0	00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.	30	0	00
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	28	0	00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.			
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per Maund of 41¼ seers 1 sort,	7	0	00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers	6	1	00
Ditto 2 sort,		6	0	00
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund of 48¼ seers	10	2	00
Ditto do. Canton.	do. do.	10	0	00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	9	0	00
Raw Silk Nankeen,	per pucka seer	17	2	00
Raw Silk Canton, 1 st.	5 seers to a B'bay Maund	17	0	00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	16	2	00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	16	0	00
Salt petre,	per Bag	18	0	00
Gunnees,	per 100	18	0	00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37¼ lb.	20	0	00
Ditto Europe marke,	Ditto Ditto	2	0	00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund	2	2	00
Wheat Jambooser,	per Cy. of 8 Parah	28	0	00
Wheat Surat,		32	0	00
Gram Surat, new,	per ditto do.	19	0	00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora	30	0	00
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	3	1	00
Jengely do.	per do.	3	3	00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Cy. of 4 Robins	135	0	00
Bhatcole,	ditto	142	0	00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	130	0	00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs.	62	0	00
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 22 Mds. or 616lbs.	52	0	00
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40	0	00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	115	0	00
Ghanty,	per Ditto	105	0	00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80	0	00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers	70	0	00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	at 40 to 50 pieces to a Cy. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb	180	0	00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	150	0	00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	120	0	00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	60	0	00
—— Malabar,	Bombay Candy,	58	0	00
Coir Laccadavie,	Cy. of 21 Mds.	57	0	00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	50	0	0
Dammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds	40	0	0 0
Ditto boiled,		55	0	00
Sago,	per Maund	2	0	00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	40	0	00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1	1	75
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers	28	0	00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	11	2	00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	11	2	00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	50	0	00
Nutmegs	per pound	2	1	00
Mace,	per pound	3	2	00
Cassia,	do. do.	0	2	25
Cloves, 1 sort,	per S. Maund	68	0	00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	55	0	00
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	19	0	00
Ditto Java,	ditto		none	
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto		none	
Almonds,	per do. do.	4	0	00
Kismises	do. do. do.	4	2	00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12	0	00
Brimstone,	per 2 Surat Mds. 81 Candy	75	0	00
Cochineal,	per pound	17	0	00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	40	0	00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	55	0	00
Ditto English,	ditto	40	0	00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	45	0	00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	11	0	00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	14	0	00
Pig lead,	per do.	9	2	00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	22	0	00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	22	0	00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	60	0	00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	42	0	00
Tar,	per Barrel	30	0	00
Tin Plates,	per chest	19	0	00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	11	0	00
White lead,	per do.	14	0	00
Braudy,	per Gallon	2	0	00
Gin,	per large case	30	0	00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	1	8	00
In Bond,		1	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	217	2	00
German Crowns,	per 100	212	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	478	1	00

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